HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1947

Price, 3 rupees 2 annas

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER II.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER III.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPENDICES.

HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS

CHAPTER I.

HEADQUARTERS ADMINISTRATION.

I. THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

CONSTITUTION AND EXECUTIVE.

The administration of the Province is vested in the Governor aided and advised by a Council of Ministers. The Governor is appointed by His Majesty by a Commission under the Royal Sign Manual. The Governor's Ministers are chosen and summoned by him in his discretion and hold office during his pleasure. A Minister who is not a member of the Provincial Legislature for any period of six consecutive months ceases to be a Minister at the end of that period. In the exercise of his functions the Governor is aided and advised by his Council of Ministers except in so far as he is by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion. The executive authority of the Province extends to all matters with respect to which the Provincial Legislature has power to make laws. A detailed list of these subjects is given in Appendix 5.

Ministers under the new Constitution.—At the general elections in 1945, the majority of seats in the Legislature was secured by the Congress Party and the Governor therefore called upon Sri T. Praksam, the leader of that Party to form a Ministry. The new Ministry consisting of eleven members assumed office on the afternoon of 30th April 1946. Subsequently, another two Ministers were sworn in on the afternoon of 1st June 1946.

The Ministry under the leadership of Sri T. Prakasam resigned on the 23rd March 1947. Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar was elected leader of the Congress Party and His Excellency the Governor called upon him to form a Ministry. The new Ministry consisting of eight members assumed office on the afternoon of the 23rd March 1947. Subsequently five more Ministers were also sworn in on the afternoon of the 28th March 1947.

Distribution of business among the Ministers.—The business of the Provincial Government is classified and distributed among the Administrative Departments of the Secretariat. There are

ten such departments, the official head of each being a Secretary to Government. The allocation of business among the Ministers is effected by assigning the subjects to the charge of the different Ministers.

FINANCE.

Taxation.—From the 1st April 1937, when the Provincial Governments became autonomous under the Government of India Act, 1935, the division of subjects between the Federal (Central) Government and the Provincial Government has been regulated by a schedule to the Act, which contains lists of Federal subjects, Provincial subjects, and concurrent subjects. The Provincial Legislatures have power to levy taxes and fees and to raise revenue by other means only in connexion with the subjects included in the Provincial List and, subject to certain restrictions, those in the concurrent list. Under section 137 of the Government of India Act, 1935, however, the net proceeds of duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land, stamp duties on certain classes of instruments, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by railway or air, and taxes on railway fares and freights, if any of these taxes is levied by the Federal Legislature, will be distributed, generally speaking, among the Provinces although they relate to Federal subjects. Further, under section 140 of the Act the proceeds of duties on salt, Federal excise duties, and Federal export duties will, if any Act of the Federal Legislature so provides, be distributed in whole or in part among the Provinces. Moreover, section 138 of the Act read with the Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order, 1936, assigns to the Provinces a half share of the net proceeds of the Income-tax less certain deductions. The Central Government retained during each year from 1939–40 to 1945–46 a sum of Rs. 4½ crores out of the 50 per cent of the net proceeds of the Income-tax assigned to the Provinces. The beginning of the "second five year period" under the Niemeyer Award, during which the amount of Rs. 4½ crores will be progressively reduced was postponed from 1942–43 to 1946–47. Under these arrangements, the Madras Government received Rs. 4,31·25 lakhs from the proceeds of the Income-tax in 1945–46.

The Madras Government have introduced increased taxation in recent years, partly to provide for the increased cost of administration and also in order to combat inflation and build up a reserve for expenditure on post-war development.

2. *Expenditure.*—Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the Madras Government have full power to sanction expenditure from the revenues of the Province subject to the vote of the Madras Legislative Assembly, where necessary, and to certain restrictions specifically stated in the Act. No expenditure may be incurred from the revenues of the Province except for the purposes of India or some part of India. The following items of expenditure are,

under the Act, "Charged on the revenues of the Province" and, therefore, not subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly:—

(*a*) The salary and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office for which provision is required to be made by the Government of India (Governor's Allowances and Privileges) Order, 1936 ;

(*b*) The debt charges for which the Province is liable, including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt ;

(*c*) The salaries and allowances of the Ministers, and also those of the Advocate-General, as determined by the Governor ;

(*d*) The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court—the number, salaries, allowances and pensions of these officers being determined by His Majesty in Council ;

(*e*) The salaries, allowances and pensions of all persons appointed to a civil service of civil post in the province by the Secretary of State—the number and conditions of service as regards pay, leave-and pension of these officers being governed by rules made by the Secretary of State ;

(*f*) Expenditure connected with the administration of any areas which are for the time being excluded areas ;

(*g*) Any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal ; and

(*h*) Any other expenditure declared by the Government of India Act, 1935, or any Act of the Madras Legislature, to be so charged.

The Governor is also empowered to make such provision as he considers necessary for the due discharge of the special responsibilities imposed on him by the Act.

The Madras Government are required to provide a sum by way of educational grants for the benefit of the European and Anglo-Indian Communities which shall not ordinarily be less than the average of the grants made for their benefit in the ten financial years ending the 31st March 1933, unless the Madras Legislative Assembly otherwise resolves by a three-fourths majority ; until then the grant in any year may be reduced only in proportion to any reduction in the total expenditure on education in that year as compared with the average total expenditure on education in the ten years mentioned.

The Madras Government also exercise certain limited powers in regard to expenditure in their capacity as Agents of the Government of India in the administration of certain Central subjects.

The figures of revenue and expenditure from 1938–39 (Accounts) to 1946–47 (Budget Estimate) are given in Appendix II.

The figures for a number of years before 1938–39 are given in the "Handbook of Information on the Administration of the Presidency of Madras, 1939."

3. *Debt.*—The public debt of the Madras Government on the 31st March 1937 (immediately before the introduction of the present constitution) stood as follows :—

Details.		Amount of debt.
		RS. LAKHS.
(1) Pre-1921 Irrigation Debt		8,28·19
(2) Post-1921 debts—		
(*a*) Cauvery-Mettur Project debt ..	6,10·90	
(*b*) Other debts	89·37	
		7,00·27
Total ..		15,28·46

The average rate of interest was 3·39 per cent on the pre-1921 debt, 4·81 per cent on the remaining debt and 4·04 per cent on the whole debt.

An integral part of the financial settlement between the Provinces and the Central Government on the commencement, on the 1st April 1937 of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, was a scheme for the decentralization of balances. For the Madras Government, this was accompanied by a consolidation of the debt owed to the Government of India on the 31st March 1937 as explained below.

Before the 1st April 1937 the Government of India held, and were liable to repay, various deposits (including interest-bearing State Provident Fund deposits, interest-free balances of municipal and other local authorities, departmental and judicial deposits, etc.) which are of an intrinsically local nature, or definitely associated with Provincial functions. The balances at the credit of these deposit accounts pertaining to the Province of Madras on the 31st March 1937 amounted to Rs. 7,71·75 lakhs.

The liabilities attached to these balances were transferred to the Madras Government as from the closing of accounts on the 31st March 1937. The balances themselves on that date were not handed over to the Madras Government in cash, but were adjusted in reduction of their pre-1921 irrigation debt to the Government of India of Rs. 8,28·19 lakhs, leaving an amount of Rs. 56·44 lakhs still outstanding on that account.

The Madras Government's debts to the Government of India, after the adjustment described above, amounted to Rs. 7,56·71 lakhs, made up of Rs. 56·44 lakhs of pre-1921 debt and Rs. 7,00·27 lakhs of other debts. The average rate of interest on this debt was Rs. 4·71 per cent. The Government of India consolidated the amount into a single debt repayable over a period of 45 years from 1937–38 to 1981–82 with interest at 4·50 per cent which was the rate obtained by rounding the actual average rate to the next lower quarter per cent. The Madras Government were given the option of redeeming, between the 1st April 1945 and the 15th October 1946, any part not exceeding one-half of the principal

of this consolidated debt outstanding on the 31st March 1945, and of redeeming between the 1st April 1960 and the 15th September 1961, the whole or any part of the remainder of the debt.

The annual equated payment towards interest and principal in respect of this consolidated debt was Rs. 39·29 lakhs, payable in half-yearly instalments from 1937–38 on the 15th September and 15th March.

Under these arrangements, the Madras Government had also to make the following annual payments formerly made by the Government of India :—

(1) The perpetual fixed interest of about Rs. 0·17 lakh per annum on certain special irredeemable loans and endowments amounting to Rs. 2·52 lakhs.

(2) The interest on the State Provident Fund balances (Rs. 3,47·85 lakhs on the 31st March 1937) at the average rate of interest on borrowings during the preceding five years, subject to the proviso, that, if the rate of interest thus determined for a year is less than 4 per cent all existing subscribers to the General Provident Fund in the year preceding that for which the rate has for the first time been fixed at less than 4 per cent shall be allowed interest at 4 per cent. Interest at 4 per cent per annum on the amount of the balances as on the 31st March 1937 came to Rs. 13·91 lakhs a year.

The Madras Government also had to provide funds for any net repayment of deposits that might be required in any year.

The immediate financial effect of the decentralization of balances and the consolidation of debt was that the total payment under debt charges in 1937–38, in respect of borrowings prior to that year, was Rs. 53·37 lakhs, whereas it would have been Rs. 87·67 lakhs under the old arrangements. As a set-off against the annual saving on this account, which will gradually fall to a very small figure in later years, the Madras Government lose the interest on about Rs. 50 lakhs required to furnish their minimum balance with the Reserve Bank and the cash in their treasuries and sub-treasuries and have to pay the interest on their floating debt.

With the concurrence of the Central Government, advance repayments (in addition to the normal half-yearly equated payments) towards the consolidated debt to them were made as shown below from the proceeds of open market borrowings :—

	RS. LAKHS.
In 1942–3	1,25·00
1943–4	1,25·10
1944–5	1,10·00
Total ..	3,60·10

As a result of these advance repayments in addition to the half-yearly equated payments the amount of the consolidated debt to the Central Government still outstanding on the 1st April 1946 was only about Rs. 3,46·53 lakhs. The annual equated payment towards interest and principal in respect of this debt, payable in half-yearly instalments on the 15th September and the 15th March which was originally Rs. 39·29 lakhs, will be only Rs. 19·53 lakhs from 1946–47.

The Government also raise loans in the open market to provide funds for their capital expenditure, etc. (see paragraph 4 below). From 1937–38 up to the outbreak of the war they were raising roughly from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1·50 crores annually in this manner, and in 1945–46 a loan of Rs. 3 crores was raised.

4. *Open market borrowing* (*other than floating debt*).—The Madras Government may not borrow without the consent of the Central Government so long as they have not fully repaid their debt to that Government or if the borrowing is outside India, but this restriction is coupled with a statutory prohibition of an unreasonable withholding of consent. Subject to these provisions, the Madras Government have full power to borrow on the security of the revenues of the Province within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by an Act of the Madras Legislature, and to give guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed. No Act has been passed by the Madras Legislature fixing any such limits. The Madras Government have framed their own rules as to the financing of their capital expenditure. Up to now they have used the proceeds of all loans raised by them in the open market only for making advance repayments towards their consolidated debt to the Central Government or for productive capital expenditure, mainly on irrigation works and electric schemes, and for granting loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc.

The Reserve Bank of India issues the open market loans of the Madras Government on their behalf and manages their public debt under the terms of the agreement made between the Government and the Bank with reference to section 21 (2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The Madras Government Securities Rules, 1937, apply to the securities representing that part of the Madras Government's public debt which has been raised in the open market.

5. *Guarantees.*—The Madras Government have, for public reasons, guaranteed the payment of principal and interest on the debentures issued by the Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Madras, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,50 lakhs. They have also guaranteed the repayment of the loans advanced by the Imperial Bank of India to the Court of Wards on behalf of the Vizianagram Estate up to a maximum of Rs. 4½ lakhs.

6. *Ways and means and floating debt.*—From the 1st April 1937, the Madras Government have their own separate cash balance and manage it themselves. They have a separate account with the Reserve Bank, and under their agreement with the Bank they have to keep a minimum balance of Rs. 40 lakhs in that account. The

Reserve Bank does not pay any interest on the balances held by it. The Madras Government also own the cash in the Provincial treasuries, which fluctuates within a maximum amount of about Rs. 10 lakhs. A transitional arrangement was made for the year 1937–38, but from the 1st April 1938 the Madras Government are completely responsible for their ways and means in the course of the year, that is for arranging (with reference to forecasts of receipts and outgoings) that the cash balances should be sufficient every-day to meet all authorized payments and still leave the minimum balance in the Reserve Bank and the necessary working balances in the treasuries, and yet not so large as to cause an unnecessary loss of interest. If the daily balance falls below the required amount, the Reserve Bank makes it up by granting a ways and means advance. These advances are limited to a maximum amount of Rs. 40 lakhs for a maximum period of three months. If additional resources in excess of what can be obtained by ways and means advances from the Reserve Bank are needed, they are obtained by selling cash balance investments or by selling in the open market Madras Government treasury bills repayable after a period not exceeding twelve months. In practice as a rule only three months' treasury bills are sold.

The course of the Madras Government's transactions during the financial year till recently was such that ordinarily they had to obtain temporary funds by selling treasury bills in the months from June to December, and pay them off in the last quarter of the financial year, January to March, when the greater part of the land revenue for the year is collected. As greatly increased receipts from the Excise revenue and the General Sales Tax now come in fairly regularly throughout the year, the excess of expenditure over revenue in the part of the financial year ending with December has now become much less and consequently treasury bills are issued on a smaller scale. There is, however, at present a special disturbing factor that makes ways and means forecasting very difficult, namely, the large transactions on account of State Trading Schemes.

Whenever any appreciable surplus funds above the required minimum balance in the Reserve Bank and the working cash balances in the treasuries are available for a sufficient period, they are invested through the Reserve Bank in order to earn interest. Till recent years the investments were made only in treasury bills of the Central Government, as the surplus funds were always required again for use after a few months. In 1944–45 and 1945–46, when there was a large annual surplus, the surplus funds were invested in medium term securities of the Central Government instead of in Central Government treasury bills, as the Government anticipated that the bulk of these surplus funds would not be required for some time for expenditure and as investments in medium term securities earned a higher rate of interest and were thus more advantageous. From 1946–47 there is not likely to be any

large revenue surplus, and any investments of cash balances will probably be only temporary short-term investments in Central Government treasury bills.

7. *Revenue Reserve Fund.*—The Government constituted this Fund originally in March 1941 in order to credit to it the surplus yield from commercial taxes after meeting the cost of prohibition, and Rs. 58·50 lakhs was transferred to the Fund from that source in 1940–41. The Government subsequently decided to transfer to the Fund such surplus (in round lakhs) as might be left in the Revenue Account of each year and to utilise the Fund for financing post-war development. A sum of Rs. 71 lakhs was accordingly transferred to the Fund in 1943-44, and Rs. 1,236 lakhs in 1944–5, and Rs. 1,731 lakhs in 1945–46.

8. *Capital liabilities and assets (excluding the Madras Famine Relief Fund).*—The chief assets are remunerative irrigation and electric works (Rs. 23,32·25 lakhs), outstanding loans due to the Government from local bodies, agriculturists, etc. (Rs. 5,25·91 lakhs) unproductive irrigation and navigation works (Rs. 5,16·11 lakhs) and capital outlay on Civil Works (Rs. 1,47·52 lakhs) and on Cinchona and Industries (Rs. 78·90 lakhs). In addition, there was a closing balance of Rs. 46,86·54 lakhs including securities (Rs. 43,76·45 lakhs) in the Cash Balance Investment Account and the Revenue Reserve Fund.

The chief liabilities are the consolidated debt due to the Central Government (Rs. 4,48·23 lakhs), which includes advances given by the Central Government in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign (Rs. 101·68 lakhs), open market loans (Rs. 11,55·67 lakhs), deposits, advances and remittances (Rs. 44,36·03 lakhs) and the balances of Government servants held in the State Provident Funds (Rs. 493·69 lakhs).

9. *Famine Relief Fund.*—The Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, provides for the establishment and maintenance of the Madras Famine Relief Fund. The Fund may be used only for the relief of serious famine or of distress caused by a serious draught, flood or other natural calamity, provided that, when the Fund exceeds Rs. 40 lakhs, the Government may use the excess over Rs. 40 lakhs for expenditure on protective irrigation works or any other works for the prevention of famine. Except for any amount likely to be required at short notice for expenditure, the balance in the Fund has to be invested in securities of the Central Government and the Madras Government. The accounts of the Fund are made up as on the 31st March of each year, and the securities belonging to the Fund are valued at their market value on that day. If the value of the assets of the Fund on the 31st March of any year falls short of Rs. 60 lakhs, the deficiency has to be made up from the revenues of the Province in the following year. If, however, the deficiency exceeds Rs. 5 lakhs, it may be made up in annual instalments, but no instalment except the last may be less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

10. *Examination of proposals affecting the revenues of the Province.* —The Finance Department of the Government exercises general control over the business of financial administration and acts as the co-ordinating authority in regard to Government finance. One of the main functions of the Finance Department is to examine and advise on all proposals that would impose a new or increased charge on the revenues of the Province or result in a reduction of those revenues. The full financial effect of a proposal is not always apparent on the face of it. It is the duty of the Finance Department to scrutinize every such proposal from the technical financial point of view and lay before the Government all the facts and all the possible financial implications, before they arrive at their decision on the proposal.

11. *The Budget.*—Another important function of the Finance Department is the preparation of the "Budget", that is, the statement of the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Province for each financial year ending on the 31st March. For this purpose, it obtains from all the departments the material on which it bases its estimates. From the data so collected, a summary of the probable financial position for the ensuing year is compiled showing—

(1) the anticipated revenue,
(2) the estimated expenditure on revenue account under existing sanctions,
(3) the amount available for schemes of new expenditure,
(4) the estimated expenditure on capital account, and
(5) the estimate of transactions under debt, deposit and remittance heads.

This summary, along with a list of the schemes of new expenditure which have been proposed for inclusion in the budget, is placed before the Government for their orders. The Finance Department also advises as to whether a loan will be necessary for financing capital expenditure, etc. The budget as framed by the Government is presented to the Legislature towards the end of February and the Legislative Assembly votes on the Government's demands for grants in March. After the grants have been voted by the Assembly the Finance Department prepares a final schedule of authorized expenditure for the ensuing year, gets it authenticated by His Excellency the Governor and communicates it to all concerned as an authority for the spending of public money by officers on behalf of the Government during the next financial year.

12. *Permanent and floating debt.*—The Finance Department is responsible for taking all necessary steps for raising such open market loans as have been authorized, and is in charge of all matters relating to the service of loans and the depreciation and sinking funds established in connection with them. It has also to watch

and forecast the receipts and expenditure of the Province from day to-day and make the necessary "ways and means" arrangements through the temporary borrowing in the form of "floating debt" and through investment of surplus cash, wherever necessary, so that there shall always be sufficient cash available for making payments in the treasuries and the Government's account with the Reserve Bank, but, as far as possible, not too much cash shall be kept idle.

13. *Control of expenditure.*—The Finance Department also exercises a strict control over expenditure by the spending departments and sees that the expenditure is kept within the amount provided in each grant. If a grant is found to be really insufficient for the year, the Finance Department prepares a supplementary statement of expenditure to be voted by the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The Finance Department lays the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Reports of the Accountant-General on them before the Committee on Public Accounts (a Committee of the Madras Legislative Assembly) and also brings to the notice of the Committee any expenditure which has not been duly authorized, any important financial irregularities and any other matters on which the Government wish to have the advice of the Committee.

14. *Framing of financial rules.*—The powers of the several classes of officers to sanction expenditure and disburse Government money are regulated by various financial rules. The Finance Department is responsible for seeing that proper financial rules are framed for the guidance of all the departments, and that suitable accounts are maintained in respect of all the Government's financial transactions. Recently, the accounts of State trading schemes have assumed great importance. The Government have prescribed the accounts to be maintained for them and have also issued orders for the internal audit of the schemes.

AUDIT AND COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Under Section 166 of the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Government of India (Audit and Accounts) Order, 1936, the Auditor-General of India continues to be responsible for the maintenance of the accounts of the Province and for the audit of their expenditure.

The duties entrusted to the Auditor-General of India in regard to the maintenance of accounts and audit under the relevant sections of the Acts and orders thereunder are carried out under his direction by the Accountant-General, Madras, who is assisted by two Deputies and three Assistant Accountants-General besides eight Assistant Accounts Officers. The Senior Deputy Accountant-General is in charge of Civil Audit and the other is in charge of Public Works Audit.

Each year the Accountant-General prepares the Appropriation Accounts of the Madras Government and the Audit Report on them.

They are submitted to the Governor by the Auditor-General of India under section 169 of the Government of India Act to be laid before the Madras Legislature. The Accountant-General also prepares annually the "Finance Accounts" of the Madras Government showing the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Government together with a report on the financial results disclosed by them. The Auditor-General of India submits these finance accounts with his certificate to the Governor.

Committee on Public Accounts.—The Government of India Act, 1935, provides that the reports of the Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a Province shall be submitted to the Governor of the Province, who shall cause them to be laid before the Provincial Legislature. The Auditor-General makes an annual report to the Governor and sends with it the Appropriation Accounts of the expenditure of the Province and Audit Report of the Accountant-General with reference to them. These documents in respect of each financial year are scrutinized by a Committee of the Madras Legislative Assembly known as the Committee of Public Accounts constituted under the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules. It is the duty of this Committee to satisfy itself—

(*a*) that the moneys shown in accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;

(*b*) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and

(*c*) that every reappropriation has been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Governor acting in his discretion or by the Finance Department as the case may be.

The Committee is required to bring to the notice of the Assembly every case in which it is not so satisfied and also every item of expenditure which the Finance Department has required it to bring to the Assembly's notice. It is also the duty of the Committee (*a*) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, as the Governor may have required to be prepared, and the Auditor-General's reports on them; and (*b*) to consider the reports of the Auditor-General in regard to any audit receipts and examination of the accounts of stores and stock which the Governor may have required him to conduct.

In each of the years when the constitution remained suspended by the issue of a Proclamation under section 93 of the Government of India Act, the Governor constituted an *ad hoc* Public Accounts Committee consisting of all the Advisers to the Governor, with the Adviser in charge of Finance as Chairman and the Secretary to the Government, Finance Department, as Secretary to examine the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Madras and the Audit Reports thereon. After the revocation of the Proclamation under section 93, the Legislative Assembly has been electing from among its members a Public Accounts Committee for each session.

2. THE LEGISLATURE.

The constitution and composition of the Provincial Legislature are governed by sections 60 and 61 of the Government of India Act, 1935. The Legislature consists of two chambers known respectively as the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

The Legislative Council consists of not less than 54 and not more than 56 members of whom not less than 8 and not more than 10 are appointed by His Excellency the Governor in his discretion; the remaining members are elected.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 215 members all of whom are elected. The Legislative Council is a permanent body not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire every third year. The life of the Assembly is five years, unless it is dissolved sooner. The composition of the two chambers is as hereunder :—

Legislative Council—

General seats	35
Muhammadan seats	7
European seats	1
Indian Christian seats	3
Seats to be filled by His Excellency the Governor by nomination :	
Not less than	8
Not more than	10
Total : Not less than ..	54
Not more than ..	56

Legislative Assembly—

General seats (including 30 seats reserved for Scheduled Castes) *	146
† Seats for representatives of the backward areas and tribes	1
Muhammadan seats	28
Anglo-Indian seats	2
European seats	3
Indian Christian seats	8
Seats for representatives of Commerce, Industry and Planting	6
Landholders seats	6
University seats	1
Seats for representatives of Labour	6
Seats for women—	
General	6
Muhammadan	1
Indian Christian	1
Total ..	215

* For list of Scheduled Castes see Part I of the Schedule to the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936.

† Lists of backward tribes are contained in Part I of the Thirteenth Schedule to the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936.

Special representation has been granted in the Legislative Assembly to Labour and Women. In accordance with the Poona Pact a certain number of seats in the General Constituency of the Assembly has been reserved for Scheduled Castes. The reserved seats are filled from a panel of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes at a primary election. Voting at the final election is by distributive vote.

The qualifications of voters for the several constituencies of the two Chambers are set out in—

(i) the Sixth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1935 (for the territorial constituencies of the Provincial Legislative Assembly);

(ii) the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order, 1936, Parts I and II (for the Special Constituencies of the Provincial Legislative Assembly); and

(iii) the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Councils) Order, 1936, Parts I and II (for all the constituencies of the Provincial Legislative Council).

The general requirements in regard to franchise are that the voter must be—

(*a*) a British subject or the ruler or a subject of a Federated State;

(*b*) not under 21 years of age;

(*c*) of sound mind; and that

(*d*) he should have resided in the constituency for a period of 120 days during the previous financial year.

The franchise for the Legislative Council is based generally on high property qualifications, while other qualifications are—

Service in certain distinguished offices such as High Court Judge, Minister, Member of an Executive Council, Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, etc., of a University; holding of the office of non-official member of any Legislature in British India, of non-official President of District Board or Co-operative Bank or of non-official Chairman of a Municipal Council; the holding of certain titles or the award of a pension, civil, military or political, of not less than a specified amount.

The property qualifications for voters in the territorial constituencies of the Legislative Assembly are considerably lower than those prescribed for the Council. Registered landholders, tenants, mortgagees with possession and lessees have been enfranchised. The other qualifications are assessment to income-tax, payment of certain taxes such as motor vehicles tax, property tax, house tax and profession tax, being a literate, or a sole tenant, or a retired pensioned or discharged member of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air forces. Generally speaking, persons who pay taxes are entitled to enrolment without application while other classes such as literates and tenants with fixity of tenure are entitled to enrolment on application.

Both for the Council and the Assembly qualifications based on their husbands' qualifications have been prescribed for women in addition to the qualifications detailed above. Special lower qualifications have been laid down for Scheduled Castes.

The general qualifications for membership of the Legislature are: (1) The person must be a British subject or the ruler or subject of an Indian State which has acceded to the Federation or the ruler or subject of any prescribed Indian State and (2) he must be not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Legislative Assembly and not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Legislative Council. A person cannot be a member of both the Houses. Conviction and sentence either of transportation or imprisonment for not less than two years is a disqualification. Holding of any office of profit under the Crown is also a disqualification. New members are required before taking their seats to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. The rules provide for the settlement of election disputes (1) by the Secretary to Government in the Legal Department in the City of Madras and by the District Magistrates concerned elsewhere in primary elections and (2) by a court of three Commissioners of high judicial standing in other elections.

The first general election to the Provincial Legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935, was held in February 1937 and the next in March 1946. The following tables show the composition of the Legislature by parties and the percentage of voters to population and of the voters who actually polled to the voters on the rolls :—

Composition of the Legislature by parties as on 1st April 1947.

Parties.	Legislative Council.			Legislative Assembly (all are elected members.)
	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Congress	32	1	33	166
Justice	1	..	1	..
National Democrats	1	..	1	..
Independent Party	..	..	..	7
Muslim League	7	..	7	29
Europeans	1	..	1	7
Independents (Unattached)	4	9*	13	4
Communists	..	..	..	2
Total ..	46	10	56	215

* All the nominated members excepting one have been included in the Independent (Unattached) list as they have not intimated their party affiliation.

Percentages of voters to population and the number of voters who polled to the number in the electoral rolls of the contested constituencies in the general elections of 1946.

Population at Census of 1941.		Number of voters.	Percentage of column (2) to (1).	Number of voters in the contested constituencies.	Number of votes polled.	Percentage of column (5) to (4).
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			Legislative Council.			
49,341,810	..	* 21,113	·04%	† 447	343	77%
			Legislative Assembly.			
49,341,810	..	8,541,799	17·30	‡4,730,454	2,302,462	48·6%

* Represents total number of voters in 15 constituencies where triennial elections were held.
† Represents number of voters in one constituency (Indian Christian) where only there was contest.
‡ Represents number of voters in 87 constituencies in which there was contest.

The elections were held under the coloured-box system. According to this system, in the personal vote constituencies, each candidate is assigned a particular colour. The voter is merely required to drop his voting paper in the box bearing the colour assigned to the candidate of his choice. This system was introduced in view of the large proportion of illiterates in the electorate. The system proved satisfactory and was easily understood by the voters.

Under section 65 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are elected by the Madras Legislative Assembly and the President and Deputy President by the Madras Legislative Council. These offices are at present held by the Hon'ble Sri J. Sivashanmukham Pillai and Srimathi C. Ammanna Raja, Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Rajulungaru and Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu respectively. All these officers belonged to the Congress party before their election.

Sessions of the Legislature.—The Chambers of the Legislature must be summoned to meet once at least every year, and twelve months must not intervene between their last sitting in one session and the date appointed for their first sitting in the next session. The Governor may in his discretion summon the Chambers or either Chamber to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, prorogue the Chambers, or dissolve the Legislative Assembly. He may in his discretion address either Chamber or both assembled together and may for that purpose require the attendance of members. He may send messages to either Chamber whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislature or otherwise. He has power to prevent the discussion of any Bill, clause or amendment which is likely to affect his special responsibility for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province.

There is freedom of speech in every Provincial Legislature and no member is liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of

anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof; and no person is liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a Chamber of such a Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

Legislative procedure.—A Bill may, unless it be a Finance Bill, originate in either Chamber. A pending Bill does not lapse on the prorogation of a Chamber or Chambers. A Bill, pending in the Council and not passed by the Assembly, does not lapse on the dissolution of the Assembly. A Bill, pending in the Assembly or passed by the Assembly but pending in the Council, lapses on the dissolution of the Assembly. A Bill requires the assent of both Chambers to become law. If a Bill passed by the Assembly and transmitted to the Council is not presented to the Governor for his assent within twelve months from its reception by the Council, the Governor may call a joint sitting of the two Chambers and he may in his discretion do so within a shorter period if the Bill relates to finance or affects the discharge of any of his special responsibilities. If the Bill is passed by a majority in the joint sitting, it is deemed to have been passed by both Chambers. Where a Bill has been passed by both Chambers it must be presented for assent to the Governor. He may assent to it in the name of His Majesty or withhold his assent, or reserve it for the consideration of the Governor-General. He may return it with a message to the Chamber to reconsider it or any specified provisions of it, and may recommend amendments. The Governor-General may assent to a reserved Bill or refuse assent or reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure or direct the Governor to return it with a message for reconsideration. A Bill reserved for His Majesty's pleasure does not become an Act unless and until within twelve months of its presentation to the Governor, he publishes the assent of His Majesty. An Act assented to by the Governor or the Governor-General may be disallowed by His Majesty within twelve months, and if it is disallowed it becomes void from the date on which the disallowance is notified by the Governor.

Under the new constitution legislative authority is vested in the Governor in various circumstances. He has power, on the advice of his Ministers, to promulgate ordinances when the Legislature is not in session. If the ordinance contains provisions which if contained in a Bill would under the Act have required the previous sanction of the Governor-General or would have necessitated the reservation of the Bill for the assent of the Governor-General, or for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, the Governor shall exercise his individual judgment and obtain previous instructions from the Governor-General. An ordinance of this character must be laid before the Legislature when it meets, and it ceases to operate after six weeks from the re-assembly of the Legislature unless in the meantime it is disapproved by a resolution of both Chambers, when also it ceases to operate. It may be disallowed by the Crown or may be withdrawn by the Governor at any time.

The Governor has also power, *in his discretion*, to promulgate ordinances when circumstances make it necessary for him to take immediate action for the purpose of enabling him to discharge his functions involving his discretion or individual judgment. Such ordinances have a duration of six months but are capable of being extended by a subsequent ordinance for a further period of six months.

The Governor may in his discretion and with the concurrence of the Governor-General, in cases in which he considers that for the satisfactory discharge of the functions which are in his discretion or individual judgment, provision by legislation is necessary, issue permanent Acts known as Governor's Acts either forthwith or after consulting the Legislature. Every Governor's Act must be communicated forthwith through the Governor-General to the Secretary of State and shall be laid before Parliament.

The Governor is given special powers in case of the failure of the constitutional machinery to issue a Proclamation in his discretion with the concurrence of the Governor-General declaring that the functions to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation shall be carried on by him at his discretion, and assuming to himself all or any powers exercisable by any Provincial body or authority, except the powers vested in and exercisable by the High Court.

Procedure.—The Provincial Legislature has power to make rules for regulating its own procedure and business. The Governor has also power in his discretion after consultation with the Speaker or the President to make rules of procedure for certain specified purposes.

The Budget.—The Governor is required to lay before the Legislature the annual financial statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure, showing separately the sums charged on the revenues of the Province, and sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from Provincial revenues. Expenditure, the inclusion of which the Governor has directed as being necessary for the due discharge of any of his special responsibilities, must also be indicated.

Of the items charged on revenue the Legislature may not discuss or vote on the Governor's salary and allowances and other expenditure relating to his office, for which provision is required to be made by Order in Council; other such items may be discussed by the Legislature but are not votable by it. Expenditure not so charged is votable and must be submitted to the Legislative Assembly in the form of demands for grants. The Assembly may assent, or refuse to assent or reduce the amount of a grant.

The Governor authenticates by signature a schedule of grants made, sums charged on the revenues of the Province, and also grants refused or reduced by the Assembly but included by him as necessary to enable him to discharge any of his special responsibilities. The authenticated schedule must be laid before the Assembly, but it is not open either to discussion or vote.

The Governor may submit a supplementary statement for additional expenditure when necessary.

A financial Bill cannot be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor and cannot be introduced in the Legislative Council. Such a Bill is described by section 82 as a Bill or amendment for imposing or increasing any tax, regulating the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Province or for amending the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Province, or for declaring any expenditure to be expenditure charged on Provincial revenues or for increasing the amount of any such expenditure. No Bill or amendment which involves expenditure from the Provincial revenues can be passed by the Legislature without the Governor's recommendation.

Resolutions.—Members have a right to move resolutions on matters of general public interest subject to a notice of fifteen days, which, with the consent of the Member of Government in charge of the subject, the Speaker or the President has power to waive.

The Governor may disallow any resolution or any part of a resolution on the ground that it relates to or affects the discharge of any of his functions in so far as he is by or under the Act required to act in his discretion or exercise his individual judgment.

Questions.—Any member may put a question to a Minister for the purpose of eliciting information on a matter of public concern within his official cognizance.

The Speaker or the President decides on the admissibility of a question but the Governor acting in his discretion may disallow a question or any part of the question on the ground that it affects the discharge by him of his functions in so far as he is required by or under the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment.

A question for which an oral answer is given is called a Starred Question. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member who put the original question or by any other member for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given to a starred question. But no discussion shall be permitted at question time in respect of a question or of any answer to a question. The rules relating to questions apply to supplementary questions also. Questions which are not starred, with the answers thereto are included in the printed proceedings of the House.

The period of notice for a question is seven clear days but with the consent of the Member of Government concerned the Speaker or the President can allow a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than seven days.

The consent of the Governor is necessary for putting questions or for moving resolutions on (i) any matter connected with any Indian State; or (ii) the relations between His Majesty or the Governor-General and any foreign State or Prince; or (iii) the personal conduct of the Ruler of any Indian State or of a member of the ruling family thereof; or (iv) any matter arising out of, or affecting, the administration of an excluded area.

Motions for adjournment.—It is open to any member of a Chamber to move for the adjournment of the business of the Chamber for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance. But this right is subject to certain restrictions. The Governor has power under the rules to disallow any such motion for adjournment on any of the grounds on which he can disallow a resolution.

Motions of no-confidence in the Ministry.—The rules of both Houses at present provide for a motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry. In the case of the Assembly, at least 75 members must rise in support of it, before it can be allowed to be discussed and in the case of the Council, at least 20 members must rise in support of such a motion. Any member who has resigned his office as a Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker or the President, as the case may be, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation, to which a member of Government may make a reply.

3. THE HIGH COURT.

Under section 220 of the Government of India Act, 1935, every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as His Majesty may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint provided that the Judges so appointed together with any additional Judges appointed by the Governor-General in accordance with the provisions of the Act shall at no time exceed in number such maximum number as His Majesty in Council may fix in relation to that court. The maximum number of Judges fixed by His Majesty for the High Court of Judicature at Madras is fifteen excluding the Chief Justice. Besides the Chief Justice there are at present thirteen permanent Puisne Judges and two temporary additional Judges.

The High Court exercises both original and appellate jurisdiction (civil and criminal). Under its original civil jurisdiction the High Court tries all suits arising within the limits of the City of Madras except those up to a value of Rs. 2,000 which are tried in the Small Cause Court and other suits up to a value of Rs. 5,000 which are tried in the City Civil Court. On the Criminal Side, cases committed by magistrates within Madras City are tried at High Court Sessions of which there are four in a year. It is usual for two Judges to sit on the Original Side for civil work and one Judge to take Sessions. The remaining Judges sit on the Appellate Side, one for admission and miscellaneous work both civil and criminal, a Bench of two for first appeals, Original Side appeals, Letters Patent appeals and income-tax references, two Benches of two Judges each for first appeals and civil miscellaneous appeals over Rs. 5,000 in value, and one Bench for criminal appeals and referred trials. Since 1943 appeals from the decisions at the High Court Sessions are also heard by a Bench of two Judges under the amendment to section 411 of the Criminal Procedure Code. About three or four Judges sit singly to attend to second appeals, City Civil Court appeals, civil miscellaneous appeals up to Rs. 5,000 in value, civil miscellaneous second appeals and civil revision petitions. Reference under the Legal Practitioners Act, Bar Councils Act, the Stamp Act and cases

under the Divorce Act are heard by a Bench of three Judges. A full Bench of three or more Judges is sometimes constituted by the Chief Justice to decide important questions of law that may be referred by a Judge or Bench of Judges. The constitution of the Benches and the distribution of work are arranged by the Chief Justice. Weekly sitting lists are printed and published in advance showing the sittings of the Judges for the week.

In addition to their judicial duties the Judges have a very considerable amount of administrative and other work to do. This work may be classified under three main heads—

(1) Administrative work arising out of the functioning of the High Court itself.

(2) Administrative work in connection with the Judicial Department as a whole arising out of—

(*a*) The exercise of powers of supervision vested in the High Court under section 224 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the powers delegated by the Government to the High Court ; and

(*b*) The exercise of the functions of Intermediate authority between the mufassal courts and the Government in all matters requiring Government sanction or orders.

(3) Work in connection with consideration of Bills and other matters forwarded by the Government of India or the Provincial Government to the Judges for their opinion.

(4) The framing of rules under various Acts which invest the High Court with rule-making powers.

As regards (1) the Registrar is responsible solely to the Chief Justice in matters connected with the organization and establishment of the High Court itself. This branch of work, therefore, while it adds considerably to the work of the Chief Justice, does not add to the burden of the Judges as a body : and it is hardly necessary to describe it in any detail.

As regards (2) each Judge takes a branch or branches of work but questions of considerable importance are decided at a Judges' meeting or by circulation to all the Judges. There is of course a great deal of work of a more or less routine character, but the more important branches of work are as follows :—

A. Finance.

B. Appointment, posting and transfer of Judicial Officers.

C. Supervision of lower courts.

D. Questions regarding establishment of new courts, and continuance of temporary courts.

E. Supervision of Official Receivers and Official Assignee, Madras.

F. Establishment questions.

It has been the practice for the senior I.C.S. Judge to take the questions under B and for another Judge to take Finance. In regard to B, the High Court has full powers over the posting and transfers of District Munsifs. The High Court is vested with powers to promote them to the cadre of Subordinate Judges. The High Court is consulted in making appointments of District and Sessions Judges, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes and Chief

Presidency Magistrate. The High Court's supervision over lower courts is exercised by the perusal of District Judge's notes of inspection of subordinate courts and by the perusal of judgments in all sessions cases and by the review of statistical returns, civil and criminal. For the latter purpose and for the purpose of general supervision, each Judge is allotted two or three districts. District Courts are also inspected from time to time by individual Judges.

4. THE SECRETARIAT.

There are ten Secretaries to Government, each of whom has ordinarily a Deputy or Under Secretary and one or more assistant secretaries under him, though the exact arrangements differ in different departments. It is the duty of the Secretary to see that the policy of the Government is properly carried out in the department with which he is concerned.

A detailed list of the subjects allotted to each department is given in the Appendix 4. The work of most of the departments is self-explanatory.

5. THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Madras Board of Revenue is a statutory body constituted under and regulated by Madras Regulation I of 1803, as modified by Madras Act I of 1894. It consists normally of three members designated as "Commissioner of Land Revenue," "Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation" and "Commissioner of Excise, Separate Revenue and Commercial Taxes." Owing to the conditions created by the war, two more members have been added to the Board, designated as, "Commissioner of Civil Supplies" and "Commissioner of Post-War Reconstruction." The posts of members of the Board are normally held by members of the Indian Civil Service though officers holding superior executive posts borne on the cadre of the Indian Civil Service may be appointed thereto. Questions are decided either by a resolution of the Board as a whole or by individual members in accordance with the distribution of business made by virtue of the Regulation and Act governing its proceedings. A member dissenting from the majority may record his dissent and the proceedings of the Board on any question shall at the motion of any Member be referred to the Provincial Government.

Most of the duties with which the Board is charged are statutory and are subject to statutory limitations, but some it performs subject to the general control of the Government by virtue of executive orders of the Government delegating specific powers to it. It is responsible for seeing that the District Collectors and their subordinates discharge their respective duties properly and that all orders and regulations are properly carried out and for this purpose is vested with disciplinary powers.

The distribution of the business of the Board is briefly as follows:—

Subjects assigned for disposal by the Collective Board:—

(1) Acts and Bills.

(2) Conduct of Gazetted Officers other than officers of the Excise Department.

(3) Deputy Collectors (selection, promotion and retirement).

(4) Creation and re-distribution of districts, divisions and taluks.

(5) Grant of dry remissions.

(6) Proposals involving any fundamental change of policy and administration.

(7) Court of Wards (matters of special importance).

Subjects assigned for disposal by two members.—

(*a*) Commissioner of Land Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation:

(1) Conduct of Public servants (Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars).

(2) Selection for appointment to these posts.

(3) Standing Orders of the Board.

(*b*) Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation and Commissioner of Excise, Separate Revenue and Commercial Taxes:

Appeals from Superintendents in the Excise Branch of the Board against termination of probation, and punishments other than censure and stoppage of increments.

Subjects assigned for disposal by single member.—The Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation deals with all matters relating to Survey, Classification and Registration of Lands including maintenance of survey records and settlement, the irrigation of land in its non-technical aspect, famine relief, the disbursement of loans to ryots, remission of land revenue, Estates Land Act, Land Acquisition and Mines.

The Commissioner of Land Revenue is entrusted with the administration of general matters concerning the land such as assignment, relinquishment and the collection of land revenue. Matters relating to Permanently Settled Estates are also in his charge as also the work of the Court of Wards.

The Commissioner of Excise, Separate Revenue and Commercial Taxes is entrusted with matters connected with Stamps, Court-fees, Abkari and Opium revenues. The administration of the Sales Tax and other taxes is also in his charge.

The Commissioner of Civil Supplies deals with the direction, co-ordination and enforcement of measures for the distribution of supplies, control of prices in the Province and Rationing of Food-grains, and other essential articles.

The Commissioner of Post-war Reconstruction deals with problems relating to Post-War Reconstruction, particularly colonization schemes for demobilised soldiers.

By virtue of Madras Act I of 1902, the Board is a Court of Wards responsible for the administration of the estate of any landholder who by reason of minority or other cause specified in the Act may be declared by the Local Government to be a ward of the Court.

CHAPTER II.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

The Machinery of Administration.

DEPARTMENTS.

1 Revenue.
2 Magisterial.
3 Police.
4 Jails.
5 Civil Judicial.
6 Registration.
7 Excise.
8 Commercial Taxes.
9 Survey.
10 Medical.
11 Public Health.
12 Education.
13 Agricultural.
14 Veterinary.
15 Co-operative.
16 Forest.
17 Industries.
18 Labour.
19 Fisheries.
20 Public Works.
21 Electricity.
22 Highways.
23 Marine.
24 Broadcasting.
25 Civil Supplies.

The Province excluding the City of Madras is divided into 24 districts. For the purposes of Revenue administration each district is generally divided into three or more divisions; each division into one or more taluks; and each taluk into a hundred or more villages. The officers of other departments are generally distributed according to the territorial divisions made for the Revenue Department.

[The hill tracts of the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts which are inhabited largely by primitive tribes are known as the Agencies and have been declared as "Partially Excluded Areas" under section 91 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. They are administered by the Collectors and District Magistrates of the districts as Agents to the Provincial Government. Acts of the Legislature come into operation only at such time and with such modification or exception as may be notified by the Governor. The Agents are invested with civil jurisdiction in addition to their powers as Collectors and District Magistrates.]

The Laccadive Islands (including Minicoy) and the Amindivi Islands are similarly administered by the Collectors and District Magistrates of Malabar and South Kanara, but they have been declared as "Excluded Areas" under section 91 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

In the appended diagram of the machinery of administration, the officers who generally function in each territorial division are shown in the same row. There are separate rows for the Presidency, the circle or range, the district, the division, the taluk, the sub-taluk and the village.

1. THE REVENUE AND 2. MAGISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Collector and District Magistrate.—Each district of the Province is in the charge of a single officer known as the Collector and District Magistrate who is a member of the Indian Civil Service or a specially selected member of the Madras Civil Service. He is the direct representative of the Government for all general purposes in the district. The Collector of Madras does not, however, exercise the powers of a District Magistrate.

As District Magistrate he is the chief executive authority in the district and as such is responsible to the Government for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district for which purposes the police force is under his control; and direction and the *Superintendent of Police* is his assistant though the Superintendent and the Police force which he commands are under the disciplinary control and technical supervision of the Inspector-General of Police and his Deputies. He is also responsible for the administrative control of the subordinate magistracy. He rarely tries a criminal case but he is responsible for seeing that the trying Magistrates do their work properly.

As *Collector* he is responsible to the Board of Revenue and through it to the Government for the proper collection of the revenue due to the Government in the district and for the administration of all matters connected with the land other than Irrigation, Agriculture and Forestry in their technical aspects and Registration. He is also responsible to the Board of Revenue and through it to the Government for the administrative control of the subordinate revenue staff through the agency of which most of the details of general administration are attended to.

As administrative head of the district the Collector has general supervision over the *District Forest Officer* particularly in matters in which the Forest Department comes into direct contact with other departments of the Government and with the public. Forests which have little or no commercial or protective value and which are of importance only as providing firewood, grazing and other local conveniences for the villagers are not under the control of the District Forest Officer but are managed by forest panchayats, i.e., non-official committees under the direct control of the Collector.

As administrative head of the district the *Collector* has at his disposal, if required, the assistance and professional advice of the *Executive Engineer*, of the Public Works Department and his staff. He may issue definite instructions to the Executive Engineer and pending any reference to higher authority these instructions must be complied with. The Executive Engineer and his staff are under the disciplinary control and technical supervision of the Chief Engineers and their Superintending Engineers: but the Collector must be consulted in connexion with all proposals for important changes in the distribution of water or in any other branch of the Public Works Administration. The Collector has the right to propose such changes and the construction of new works and the repair of existing works; and his proposals may be disregarded

DIAGRAM OF THE MACHINERY OF ADMINISTRATION.

Area of jurisdiction. (1)	Revenue. (2)	Magisterial. (3)	Police. (4)	Jails. (5)	Civil Judicial. (6)	Registration. (7)	Excise. (8)	Survey. (9)	Medical. (10)	Public Heal (11)
Presidency ..	Board of Revenue	High Court ..	Inspector-General.	Inspector-General.	High Court ..	Inspector-General.	Board of Revenue.	Board of Revenue.	(1) Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras and (2) the Special Officer for the Reorganisation of Indian system of Medicine.	Director of Pub Health.
Circle ..	....	....	Deputy Inspector-General.	....	....	....	Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner.	Range Officers.	....	Assistant Direct of Pub Health.
District ..	* Collector ..	* Sessions Judge, District Magistrate.	District Superintendent.	Superintendent, District or Central Jails.	District Judge ..	District Registrar.	Excise Inspector.	Circle Officers and District Surveyors.	District Medical Officer.	District Heal Officer.
Division ..	Divisional Officer.	Subdivisional Magistrate.	Assistant or Deputy Superintendent.	....	Sub-Judge, District Munsif.	....	....	....	....	....
Taluk ..	Tahsildar ..	Sub-Magistrate ..	Inspector ..	Superintendent, Sub-Jail.	....	Sub-Registrar ..	Excise Sub-Inspector.	Taluk Surveyors.	Assistant-Surgeon or Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	Health Inspector
Sub-taluk ..	Deputy Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector.	....	Sub-Inspector ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Village ..	Village Headman, Karnam.	Village Headman, Panchayat Court (some villages).	Talaiyari ..	....	Village Munsif, Panchayat Court (some villages).	....	....	....	....	....

Area of jurisdiction.	Veterinary. (14)	Co-operative. (15)	Forests. (16)	Industries. (17)	Labour. (18)	Fisheries. (19)	Public Works. (20)	Electricity. (21)	Marine. (22)	Broadcasting. (23)	High (2
Presidency ..	Director of Veterinary Services.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Chief Conservator.	Director of Industries and Commerce and Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, some specialists, Deputy Directors and Inspectors of Technical and Industrial Schools.	Commissioner of Labour and Chief Inspector of Factories, Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories.	Director of Industries and Commerce.	Chief Engineers..	Chief Engineer, General Superintendent, Power Development, General Superintendent, operating systems, S.E. (Technical).	Presidency Port Officer	The Radio Engineer.	Chief I
Circle ..	District Veterinary Officer.	....	Conservator.	....	....	Deputy and Assistant Directors.	Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer.	....	Se vicemen.	Superi Engi
District ..	....	Deputy Registrar.	§ District Forest Officer.	District Industries Officers and Assistant Industrial Engineers.	Collector, Inspector or Inspectress of Factories, District Labour Officer.	Inspector of Fisheries in certain districts.	....	Divisional Engineer, or Executive Engineer (Civil).	Port Officer..	....	Divisi neer
Division ..	....	Co-operative Sub-Registrars and Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.	....	....	....	....	Executive Engineer.	Assistant Engineer.	....	....	Assist neer
Taluk ..	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.	....	Ranger ..	Supervisors of Industries and mechanics of the District Engineering Branch.	....	....	Subdivisional Officer.	Junior Engineer or Supervisor.	....	....	Super
Sub-taluk ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	Supervisor or Overseer.	....	....	....	
Village ..	....	Co-operative Society (some villages).	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	

N.B.—This table is arranged according to areas of jurisdiction; it must not be assumed that all officers in the same horizontal line are of equal status or lower status than those in higher horizontal lines in other

* Though the Collector and District Magistrate is entered under Revenue and Magisterial, his functions are not confined to these departments.

† The number has been increased in connection with the Grow More Food campaign to provide one for each two firkas.

‡ The number has been increased in connection with the Grow More Food campaign to provide two for every firka.

§ The designation District Forest Officer does not mean that his jurisdiction conforms to a district. His jurisdiction is not co-extensive with that of a district.

(6) (4) (3) (2)

[illegible] Inspector General.

Deputy Inspector General.

Collector ... [illegible] District Magistrate [illegible] District [illegible]

Divisional Officer Subdivisional Magistrate. [illegible] Deputy Superintendent.

[illegible] ... Sub-Inspector ... Superintendent. Sub-Jail.

Sub-Inspector.

[illegible] Tahsildar, Revenue Inspector.

[illegible] Village Headman. Headman.

Industries (17) | Co-operative (16) | Veterinary (15) | (14)

Director of Veterinary Services. Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Director of Industries and Commerce and Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Deputy Directors and Inspectors of Industrial and Commercial Schools.

District Veterinary Officer. Deputy Registrar. District Industries Officer and Assistant Industrial Engineers.

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. [illegible] Superintendents of Industries and Mechanics of the District Engineering Branch.

[illegible]

only for reasons to be recorded and communicated to him by the Superintending Engineer. The connexion between the Collector and the Executive Engineer is much closer than that between the Collector and the District Forest Officer and more nearly resembles that between the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police.

At each important port in the Province there is a Port Officer who is in charge of the administration of the port. While he is in technical matters under the Presidency Port Officer who is the adviser to Government in marine matters, the Port Officer advises the Collector on matters like the disposal of land within port limits and acts as agent to the Subdivisional Magistrate in regard to wrecks. There are eleven Port Officers in the Province.

With the activities of the other departments of Government, such as the Agricultural department, the Collector and District Magistrate has no direct connexion. Each department works under its own head who is directly responsible to the Government and has its own officers in each district. Similarly with the various boards, such as the district board, which operate in the sphere of local administration, the Collector has no direct connexion. It is, however, his duty as the direct representative of the Government for all general purposes in the district to keep in touch with the activities of all the special departments and local boards in order that he may have a general knowledge of all that goes on in his district and be in a position to help and advise when required to do so. The Collector is generally responsible for the proper preparation of electoral rolls and for the conduct of elections in his district for the Provincial Legislature. He is in many cases also the Returning officer.

N.B.—For Sessions Judge see page 33.

The Revenue Divisional Officer and Subdivisional Magistrate.—Each district is divided into a number of divisions usually three to five. Each division is in the charge of a Revenue Divisional Officer and Subdivisional Magistrate who is usually a member of the Madras Civil Service though one or more in each district is to be a junior member of the Indian Civil Service. These officers are the principal assistants of the Collector and District Magistrate and are responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order in their divisions, for the collection of the revenue due to the Government and for the administration of all matters connected with the land other than Irrigation, Agriculture and Forestry in their technical aspects and Registration. Each occupies a position in his division corresponding to that of a Collector and District Magistrate in his district and is expected to keep in touch with the activities of all departments of the Government in his division and to have the same general knowledge concerning his division as the Collector has concerning his district. He prepares the electoral rolls of voters for the General, Muhammadan and Indian Christian constituencies of the Legislative Assembly and the General constituency of the Legislative Council so far as his division is concerned.

He is also the Returning Officer for elections to the General constituency of the Legislative Assembly. As Subdivisional Magistrate he tries all important cases which are not sufficiently serious to be committed to the Court of Session, i.e., which do not require a punishment more severe than rigorous imprisonment for two years and he hears appeals from the Subordinate Magistrates who are under his administrative control. Appeals against his own decisions are disposed of by the Court of Session. He is responsible to the Collector for the proper discharge of their duties by the subordinate revenue staff including the village officers and for the proper working of the village courts known as Panchayat Courts and the Forest Panchayats.

In order that Revenue Divisional Officers may be in a position to devote more attention to revenue work and to the uplift and welfare of villagers generally, the Government introduced in 1942, a scheme by which officers of the standing of Tahsildars were appointed as additional first-class magistrates to relieve the Revenue Divisional Officers who are also Subdivisional Magistrates, of the greater part of their ordinary court work. This scheme is in force in all the districts except the Nilgiris. One or more additional first-class magistrates have been appointed in each district according to the volume of work in the district. These additional first-class magistrates give relief to the Subdivisional Magistrates (Revenue Divisional Officers) by trying calendar cases. The Subdivisional Magistrates continue to try important calendar cases and cases under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and to hear appeals.

The Tahsildar and the Sub-Magistrate.—Each division consists of one or more taluks each of which is in the charge of either a Tahsildar or a Deputy Tahsildar who is responsible for the collection of the revenue due to the Government and for the proper administration of all matters connected with the land other than Irrigation, Agriculture and Forestry in their technical aspects and Registration, and whose business it is to keep in touch with the activities of all departments of the Government in his taluk and to have the same general knowledge concerning his taluk as the Revenue Divisional Officer has concerning his division. He is specially charged with the duty of seeing that the revenue due to the Government is promptly and properly collected and with superintendence over the work of the village officers. To assist him he has a number of *Revenue Inspectors*, each of whom is entrusted with the supervision of the work of the village officers in a number of villages and with the performance in those villages of certain specified duties in connexion with the administration of matters connected with the land and the collection of the revenue. The Revenue Inspectors are clerks deputed for this duty after passing certain qualifying tests; and the Tahsildar himself is a member of the Madras Revenue Subordinate Service who has usually risen from the post of a clerk. The Tahsildar is also invested with magisterial powers, but he rarely exercises them. In the more important taluks the Tahsildar

not infrequently has also the assistance of a Deputy Tahsildar who is directly responsible subject to the general supervision of the Tahsildar for the revenue administration of a portion of the taluk.

For each taluk there is a Sub-Magistrate stationed at the Tahsildar's headquarters who disposes of all criminal cases which are not of sufficient importance to be tried by the Subdivisional Magistrate or so petty as to bring them within the jurisdiction of the village court. A Deputy Tahsildar where such an officer exists, also exercises the powers of a Sub-Magistrate and tries within his jurisdiction the cases which would otherwise have been disposed of by the Sub-Magistrate at the Tahsildar's headquarters.

The Village Officers.—For each village there is a headman, a karnam (i.e., accountant) and usually three or more village servants. These attend to the actual details of general administration in the village. The headman is the representative of Government in the village. He exercises petty magisterial powers, and unless a village panchayat court has been established for the village, he disposes summarily of civil suits in which the amount of money involved is small. He is responsible for the collection of all the revenue due to Government from the village and has to perform a number of miscellaneous administrative duties. He is directly responsible to the Tahsildar (or Deputy Tahsildar if there is one) and his work is inspected by a Revenue Inspector working under the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar.

The karnam is entrusted with the keeping of the village accounts and is subordinate to the headman. He prepares for the use of the headman a statement of the revenue to be collected in all cases in which the demand depends upon the accounts kept in the village. (In other cases the demand is communicated to the headman by the Tahsildar.) He is clerk of the headman in his capacity as Magistrate and Civil Judge.

The village servants are under the control of the headman. Where there are only three, one is a village policeman, another is a messenger and the third attends to the distribution of water for irrigation.

Generally speaking, the village offices are hereditary. Where by law they are not hereditary, the hereditary principle is generally followed in making appointments. The village officers are appointed by the Revenue Divisional Officer in ryotwari areas and elsewhere by the proprietors of estates subject to the approval of the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned or by him if the proprietor makes default in appointing. To qualify for office, the headman and karnams have to pass a simple examination. In the case of offices which are by law hereditary a suit for office lies. Appeals against orders of appointment lie to the Collector and in some cases to the Board of Revenue. Village officers are punished by Tahsildars and Revenue Divisional Officers. Orders of punishment are appealable unless the punishment is petty. In no case does any appeal lie to the Government. The final authority in all matters relating to the village officers is the Board of Revenue.

The cost of the district establishment in 1945–46 was Rs. 68·18 lakhs for Collectors and Divisional Officers with their establishments, Rs. 88·73 lakhs for taluk establishments and Rs. 192·65 lakhs for village establishments.

Owing to the conditions created by the war, Revenue Officers have had to attend to numerous additional items of work, such as those relating to Civil Supplies, the Grow More Food Campaign, the Savings Movement, Burma Evacuee Relief, Post-War Re-construction, etc. In order to give them relief, the staff of the Revenue Department has been strengthened by the employment of one or more Personal Assistants to Collectors in all districts except three, Taluk Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars, Revenue Inspectors and clerks.

3. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The main function of the Police Department is the maintenance of law and order. In this Province the primary police duties are performed by the ordinary police force assigned to each district. Besides this force, Armed Reserves are stationed in the district to deal with emergencies, e.g., the occurrence of riots, communal disturbances, labour troubles and breaches of public peace which demand the presence of a better armed and disciplined force than the ordinary force. Normally the Armed Reserves provide guards, escorts and orderlies. Armed Reserves are subdivided into one or more platoons and the latter into four sections each, each section consisting of one Head Constable, one Naik, one Lance Naik and twelve Constables.

The former Presidency General Reserve and the two Special Emergency Forces stationed at Vizianagram and St. Thomas Mount have been amalgamated and formed into two new formations known (1) as the Range Armed Reserves which are local strategic forces at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police concerned, and (2) the Railway Police Armed Reserves intended for railway protection duty at the disposal of the concerned Superintendent of Railway Police. There is also a special police force in the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks of the Malabar district named the Malabar Special Police, formed as a result of the experience in the Mappilla Rebellion of 1921–22. The force has its headquarters at Malappuram and detachments in three other places. It garrisons the fanatical Mappilla country and is intended to deal with sudden emergencies and nip in the bud any action which might lead to widespread or organized rebellion. During the war it was strengthened temporarily by the addition of twelve companies. Proposals are under consideration for reorganising this force as the Madras Special Police, and recruiting for it on a wider basis.

The Railway Police is employed for the preservation of law and order within the railway limits.

The Criminal Investigation Department is constituted to deal with crime of a special character and criminal organisations of more than local importance.

To enable old offenders to be recognized, the finger prints of all convicts are taken and sent to the Fingerprint Bureau at Vellore.

The Village Police is under the control of the District Magistrates; its function is to assist the Police in the investigation and detection of crime.

In special localities, ghat talayaris enlisted and controlled by the Police Department are employed to supplement the police in guarding roads.

The Government have power to declare an area to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, and may then employ any police force in addition to the ordinary fixed complement to be quartered in the specified area ; the cost of the additional police force is borne by the inhabitants of the area and is apportioned among them by the District Magistrate, but the Government may exempt any person or class or section of the inhabitants from liability to bear a portion of the cost.

The Inspector-General is the head of the Police Department and adviser to Government in all matters connected with the police administration. He exercises general control over the Police force. He may from time to time, subject to the approval of the Provincial Government, frame such orders and regulations as he shall deem expedient relative to the general government and distribution of the force, to the collecting and communicating of intelligence and information and all other matters relating to the force.

The Deputy Inspector-General is in charge of a range of about six districts and is a link in the chain of responsibility between the Inspector-General and District Officers. He carries out a large amount of inspection and as far as possible inspects each district in his range each year. He should maintain efficiency and discipline, ensure uniformity of procedure and practice and secure co-operation between the Police of his several districts as well as harmonious working between the police and the magistracy. He should control, instruct and advise District Superintendents of Police. He decides appeals from the orders of the District Superintendents. It is also the duty of the Deputy Inspector-General to exercise a constant scrutiny over the course of investigation of cases, and see that superior officers take an adequate part therein. He has a large measure of administrative control within his range, e.g., in the matter of appointment, postings, leave, rewards and punishments.

A Deputy Inspector-General is also in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the two Railway Police districts and also work relating to the reclamation of criminal tribes. As a temporary measure another Deputy Inspector-General has been sanctioned as an administrative assistant to the Inspector-General.

District Superintendent of Police.—As head of the District Police Force he is responsible for all matters relating to its internal economy and management, for the maintenance of its discipline and the punctual and regular performance of all its preventive

and executive duties. The District Superintendent is the District Magistrate's assistant for police purposes, and it is his duty to keep the latter fully informed, both by personal conference and special report of all matters of importance concerning the peace of the district and the state of crime. The District Superintendent shall, whenever practicable, personally investigate and superintend the investigation of serious crime such as dacoity, highway robbery, murder, etc.

The Commandant of the Malabar Special Police commands the Malabar Special Police. He is ordinarily an Indian Police Officer or a Military Officer.

Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police.—These two classes of officers who are generally in charge of a revenue division exercise the same functions, the former being of the All-India Service and the latter of the Provincial Service. They are entirely under the orders of their District Superintendents of Police whom they are bound to keep fully informed of their proceedings and of what is going on in the subdivision and to consult in matters of difficulty. Their duties are similar to those of the District Superintendents detailed above, subject to the limitation that their jurisdiction extends only to their subdivision. They should, whenever possible, personally investigate cases of grave crime.

Inspectors of Police.—They are generally in charge of a circle consisting of a taluk or a big town. The principal duties of the Circle Inspector are to supervise the police work of the circle in all its branches, to maintain discipline among his subordinates, to see to the upkeep of arms, accoutrements and other Government property and buildings, and to keep his immediate superior informed of the state of the circle from a police point of view. He is expected to inspect each of his stations once in three months and constantly and systematically tour throughout his circle making enquiries about bad characters, the state of crime, and the general efficiency and honesty of the work of the police. He should frequently confer with Village Vigilance Committees in his circle and do everything possible to improve co-operation between the general public and the police. The Inspector shall personally supervise and guide the investigation of any crime of importance in his circle. He is responsible for taking adequate preventive measures against riots and breaches of peace.

Sergeants-Major or Charge Sergeants are attached to Armed Reserves of which they are in immediate charge. They have no functions of investigation, etc.

Sub-Inspectors are employed as station-house officers. Each is in charge of a portion of a taluk and is directly responsible for the investigation of crimes and the police administration of his charge.

Sergeants in Armed Reserves are posted to the charge of platoons and, under the Sergeant-Major or Charge Sergeant, are responsible for the training, discipline and general control of their platoons. Other sergeants are employed in certain towns and at important

railway stations. Their departmental status is equal to that of Sub-Inspectors. They are detailed principally to teach drill, to check beats and to assist in keeping order and regulating traffic. They are to work under instructions from the Inspectors.

4. THE JAILS DEPARTMENT.

This department deals with the organization, control and management of prisoners. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for one year and more are confined in Central Jails and those sentenced to imprisonment for over one month and less than twelve months are confined in District Jails. Each Central Jail is also a District Jail for the district in which it is situated. Prisoners imprisoned for less than a month are kept in sub-jails at taluk headquarters. There are eleven Central Jails and two Special Jails, one in which tubercular prisoners are kept and the other for the internment of female prisoners. Special provision is made for civil prisoners. There is a special institution for the detention of criminal lunatics and mental defectives. Annexes are set apart in the Central Jails at Salem and Trichinopoly for the special care of lepers. Special measures are taken for the reformation of prisoners through lectures on religion, classes for elementary education and industrial training in such trades as cotton and wool spinning, printing, leather and blacksmithy work, etc. Remissions of sentence are granted for good conduct and diligence, the days gained being liable to forfeiture for prison offences. A diligent and well behaved convict sentenced to imprisonment for three months and above may ordinarily earn four days remission in a month. Selected casual convicts may be employed as night watchmen, overseers, and convict warders, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour. They earn money gratuities and are granted special remission and other privileges.

There is a Rescue Home under the control of the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, but maintained by the Madras Vigilance Association in the City of Madras for the reception of minor girls dealt with under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930. Female convicts convicted of infanticide are transferred to the Rescue Homes maintained by the Madras Seva Sadan and Salvation Army. Aid on discharge is recognized as necessary complement of the prison system.

Borstal schools.—The Borstal system provides for the detention of adolescent offenders (between 16 to 21 years of age) in special institutions in which they are subject to such disciplinary and moral influence as will be conducive to their reformation. There is one Brostal school in the Presidency. The education given consists of the ordinary school curriculum up to the Fifth Standard; technical, industrial and physical training, training in scout craft, ambulance work and first-aid; and religious and moral instruction. At any time after six months of detention an inmate

may be released on licence, subject to certain conditions. Probation officers are appointed to supervise inmates released on licence. The minimum period of detention is two years and the maximum period five years. An inmate cannot be detained in a Borstal school after he attains 23 years of age.

Certified schools.—There are four Government certified schools and three private schools certified as fit for the detention and training of youthful offenders and other children in need of protection who are under the age of 16. The Junior Certified Schools receive children under 12 years of age, and the Senior schools receive the older ones. Education in the school consists of the ordinary school curriculum up to the sixth standard in the Senior Certified School and eighth standard in the Junior Certified School, together with industrial training. Attention is also given to Scouting and Girl Guide work. The system of training is, in general, designed to provide a large measure of freedom with the object of inculcating self-reliance, trust and confidence. As in the Borstal schools, pupils may be released on licence, under certain conditions.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, the administrative head of the department, is an Indian Medical Service Officer. He prepares the budget and controls expenditure.

Superintendents of Jails who belong to the Indian Medical Service are also medical officers of their jails. The District Medical Officers are in medical charge of the other jails and schools. The staff under the Superintendent includes in large Central Jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise jail manufactures and generally to assist him.

The Jailer is the Chief Executive officer of the jail under the Superintendent.

The local Sub-Magistrates are usually Superintendents of Sub-Jails. There are three Special Sub-Jails under the superintendence of the Local Civil Assistant Surgeons.

5. THE CIVIL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. *The High Court* is the highest court of civil as of criminal jurisdiction in the Province. It has both original and appellate jurisdiction, the former being confined to the City of Madras.

2. *The District Judge* is appointed by the Provincial Government under the Government of India Act and is the principal Judge of a district. The District Judge has general control over all the civil courts in a district.

The jurisdiction of the District Judge extends, subject to the rules in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all suits and proceedings of a civil nature. Regular or original special appeals from the decrees and orders of the District Court lie to the High Court subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Appeals from the decrees and orders of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs generally lie to the District Court, except when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit exceeds rupees five thousand, in which case the appeal lies to the High Court.

The District Judge can also try small cause suits if invested with such powers by the High Court.

Note.—District Judges are also Sessions Judges. As Sessions Judges they try all criminal cases comm tted to the Sessions by first and second class magistrates and hear appeals from the sentences of first class magistrates; appeals from the judgments of Sessions Judges lie to the High Court.

3. *Subordinate Judges* are appointed by promotion by the High Court under the Government of India Act. The jurisdiction of a Subordinate Judge like that of the District Judge extends subject to the rules contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, to all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature.

Subordinate Judges are appointed to act as Assistant Sessions Judges also and try such cases as are transferred to them by the Sessions Judge of each division.

Subordinate Judges stationed at headquarters of districts have no appellate jurisdiction but appeals from decrees and orders of District Munsifs preferred in the district court may be transferred by the District Judge to the file of the Subordinate Judge for disposal. Other Subordinate Judges' Courts generally exercise appellate jurisdiction, and appeals from the decrees and orders of District Munsifs within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Subordinate Judges lie directly to their courts.

All Subordinate Judges are empowered to try small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000, unless such small cause jurisdiction has been expressly withdrawn or modified by the High Court. No appeal is allowed from the decision in a small cause suit, but the decision is subject to revision by the High Court on a question of law.

4. *District Munsifs.*—District Munsifs are appointed by His Excellency the Governor under the Government of India Act. The ordinary jurisdiction of the District Munsif extends up to Rs. 3,000. All District Munsifs are invested with powers to try small cause suits up to Rs. 300. No appeal lies from the decision of a District Munsif in a small cause suit, but the decision is subject to revision by the High Court on a question of law. In the case of an ordinary suit an appeal lies to the District Court, unless the High Court, with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, directs that it shall lie to a Subordinate Judge's Court.

5. (*a*) *Village Munsifs* can try suits when the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 50 or with the written consent of the parties, Rs. 200.

(*b*) *Village Panchayat Courts* are established for any village, group of villages or part of a village. On the establishment of such a court in any locality, the village munsif ceases to exercise civil jurisdiction over that area.

The Panchayat Court can try suits when the value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 50 or with the written consent of both parties, Rs. 200.

The District Munsif may transfer suits from one Panchayat Court to another or to and from his own file. He can also set aside the order of a Panchayat Court on grounds of corruption or want of jurisdiction or gross injustice but whenever he does so he should report the fact to the District Judge.

Note.—The Panchayat Court has also criminal jurisdiction.

Receipts from court-fees are credited to the head "IX. Stamps" and those from fines to the head 'XXI. Administration of Justice', while the charges on account of Civil and Criminal Courts are debited to "27. Administration of Justice." But these charges include no part of the pay of District or Subdivisional Magistrates and their establishments nor of that of Village Magistrates nor of such charges as pensions of retired officers.

6. THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

The Registration Department deals with the registration of documents. Registering Officers are responsible for the correct evaluation of stamp-duty before admitting the documents to registration. District Registrars are Collectors under sections 16, 31, 32, 38 (2), 40, 41, 48 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. Certain classes of documents are compulsorily registrable. The registration of others is optional.

The Inspector-General of Registration is the administrative head of the department, and ex-officio Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. He is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

The post of Inspector of Registration offices was revived recently. The main duties of the Inspector are the inspection of the offices of Sub-Registrars, inquiry into complaints against officers of the Registration Department, review of the annual reports of District Registrars on the inspection of the offices of Sub-Registrars and noting on disciplinary cases relating to Sub-Registrars, including appeals preferred by them with a view to assist the Inspector-General of Registration in passing orders thereon.

The District Registrar is in charge of a Registration district. He supervises the work of the Sub-Registrars and also does original work in a limited area. He hears appeals and applications preferred against the orders of refusal to register documents by Sub-Registrars. He is also an Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Sub-Registrar is in charge of a portion of a district. His main duty is to register documents presented for registration. He maintains registration records and registers, issues encumbrance certificates and gives copies of documents. He also maintains births and deaths registers received from the Revenue Department under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act III of 1899. Sub-Registrars of certain select stations are Notaries Public within their sub-districts.

7. THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

This Department deals with all matters connected with excise. The Board of Revenue is responsible to the Government for the administration of the Department. The Board administers the Madras Abkari Act, the Indian Opium Act and the Dangerous Drugs Act, which are the laws in force in the Madras Province to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale and transport of excisable liquor and intoxicating drugs. Revenue is levied on country spirit or arrack partly by a still head duty and partly by licence fees and the sale of the right of vend. The right of manufacture and supply of country spirits to vendors almost throughout the Province is sold by tender as a monopoly under the contract distillery system. Unfermented or sweet 'toddy' the sap of a coconut, sago, palmyra, date or dadasal palm is not subject to any taxation. Fermented toddy is taxed by rents payable for the right of retail vend which is sold in auction throughout the greater part of the Province and by means of the tree-tax system under which a fixed fee is charged for every tree from which it is intended to draw fermented toddy. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited under the Dangerous Drugs Act. Opium is obtained from the Government factory at Ghazipur and issued to licensed vendors at a price covering the cost of manufacture and duty. The drugs ganja and bhang are manufactured in the Province from the hemp which is cultivated under licence. They are sold in the same manner as opium. Transactions in other manufactured drugs are governed by the Dangerous Drugs Act. Beer brewed in the Province is taxed by a fee on the quantity brewed (less 5 per cent allowed for wastage) levied from licensed brewers. The right of vend of foreign liquors, Indian-made 'foreign' spirits and beer is sold in auction or granted on licences on fixed fees. Imported liquors are taxed by licence fees for the right of vend and by a gallonage fee in addition to the customs duty levied on import. Indian made 'foreign' spirits are taxed by the levy of (i) a duty, (ii) a licence fee for the right of vend and (iii) a gallonage fee. Denatured spirit, methylated spirit, and methyl alcohol are taxed by the levy of a licence fee on consumption levied quarterly in arrears. The Collectors of districts are responsible for the collection of the excise revenue, for the sale in auction of the right to vend in retail excisable liquor and drugs, for the selection of licensees in those cases in which the right to vend is not sold in auction, for the issue of licences to vend, and in consultation with the local committees for the approval of the places of wholesale or retail sale. The Board of Revenue is responsible for the proper performance of the preventive work connected with the administration of the above Excise Acts.

Deputy and Assistant Commissioners.—The non-prohibition districts are divided into two divisions, each in the charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Excise. Each division is again divided into subdivisions; there are altogether five subdivisions. A subdivision comprises three or four districts and is in the charge of an

Assistant Commissioner who is responsible for the proper performance by the officers of the department of their preventive duties and is the technical adviser to the Collector on all matters connected with excise. For the supervision of distilleries there is a separate officer of the grade of an Assistant Commissioner called "Assistant Commissioner for Distilleries."

Inspectors.—A subdivision consists of about seven to nine circles, each of which is in the charge of an Inspector responsible to the Assistant Commissioner for the proper performance of all preventive work. In heavy circles an "Assistant Inspector" is appointed to help the Inspector.

Sub-Inspectors.—A circle is divided into ranges each of which is in the charge of a "Sub-Inspector" with about four peons. The "range" is the unit of administration. The primary duties of the Sub-Inspector in charge of it are the marking of the palm trees licensed by the Inspector to be tapped for toddy, the inspection of palm trees and excise shops and the patrolling of his range with a view to detect and prevent offences against the excise laws.

Special Excise Officers are employed—

(1) to supervise the cultivation and storage of ganja;

(2) to supervise the distillation of spirits and the brewing of beer;

(3) to prevent organized smuggling especially on railways; and

(4) under each of the Assistant Commissioners to detect crime in the area of the subdivision where it is particularly heavy.

Prohibition was reintroduced in the four districts of Salem, Chittoor, Cuddapah and North Arcot, and was introduced for the first time in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Coimbatore with effect from 1st October 1946. The Government have also decided to extend prohibition to the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, the Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara, Nellore and Guntur from 1st October 1947. All liquor and drug shops in the firkas in the non-prohibition districts originally selected under the Intensive Rural Development Scheme were also closed. The enforcement of prohibition in the four districts of Salem, Chittoor, Coimbatore and North Arcot was entrusted to the Police Department. For this purpose they had a special staff of 2 Assistant Commissioners of Excise lent from the Excise Department, 7 Deputy Superintendents of Police recruited from Excise Inspectors, 7 Inspectors from the ordinary police, 87 Sub-Inspectors recruited from Excise Sub-Inspectors, 334 head-constables from the ordinary police and 874 constables of whom, 494 were recruited from among Excise peons. The two Assistant Commissioners worked only till the end of 1946. In the remaining four districts the officers and men of the Excise Department, newly constituted into a Prohibition Department consisting of one Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition, four District Prohibition Officers and

others were responsible for the enforcement of prohibition. The reconstruction work that had to be taken up along with prohibition was entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner, Prohibition (Amelioration)—formerly a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies—8 Special Development Officers as Personal Assistants to the Collectors of the eight districts, 31 Assistant Development Officers as Personal Assistants to the Revenue Divisional Officers, 77 Rural Recreation Officers, one for each taluk, 77 rural guides and 31 ballad singers. The supply of liquor in the ten-mile belt area adjoining prohibition districts was on a restricted scale and possession of liquor without a permit, outside licensed premises in this area, was prohibited.

Stamps.—The stamp revenue is derived from two main classes of stamps, judicial or court-fee stamps and non-judicial or revenue stamps. Judicial stamps are governed by the Court Fees Act, which imposes fees on plaints, petitions and other documents filed before civil, criminal or revenue courts. Non-judicial stamps are governed by the Stamp Act, which imposes duties on commercial transactions recorded in writing such as conveyances, bonds, bills of exchange and the like. The administration of the Stamp Department is vested in the Board of Revenue. The Collector of Madras is also the Superintendent of Stamps. The management of stamp revenue in each district is vested in the Collector.

8. THE COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT.

The Commercial Taxes Department is under the charge of the Board of Revenue and it administers the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, the Madras Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act, the Madras General Sales Tax Act and the Madras Betting Tax Act. It also administers some of the Control Orders issued by the Civil Supplies Department from time to time.

Besides the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes who is a member of the Board of Revenue, there are three Deputy Commissioners of Commercial Taxes, each in charge of about eight districts, a Commercial Tax Officer in-charge of each revenue district and non-gazetted officers called Deputy Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in each district.

The Madras General Sales Tax Act came into force with effect from 1st October 1939 and it provides for the levy of a general tax on the sale of goods in the Province of Madras. The sales of certain articles like electrical energy, tobacco, motor spirit, etc., are not taxed under this Act. Subject to certain restrictions and conditions as to licence and licence fees the sales of bullion and specie, cotton and cotton yarn and any cloth woven on handlooms and sold by persons dealing exclusively in such cloth are exempt from tax under this Act. The rates of tax leviable under the Act are 1 per cent on turnovers exceeding Rs. 20,000 per annum, Rs. 144 per year on turnovers between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 96 per year on turnovers between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000. No tax

is levied on turnovers below Rs. 10,000. Under this Act, a Deputy Commercial Tax Officer is the assessing and licensing authority in respect of turnovers exceeding Rs. 20,000 and the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer in respect of other turnovers.

The Madras Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act came into effect from 1st April 1939 and it provides for the levy of a tax on all retail sales of motor spirit in this Province. The rates of tax in force with effect from 1st February 1947 are 4 annas per gallon in the case of petrol and 1 anna and 6 pies per gallon in the case of motor spirit other than petrol.

The Madras Entertainments Act, 1939, which came into effect from 1st August 1939 repealed the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926 and provides for the levy by the Provincial Government of a tax on payments for admission to entertainments. The proceeds of the tax less 10 per cent towards collection charges are assigned to the local bodies within whose jurisdiction the tax is collected.

The Madras Betting Tax Act, 1935, which is at present in force in respect of the races at Guindy and Ootacamund authorizes the levy of a tax—

(1) on backers in respect of all moneys paid by them into any totalizator by way of stakes or bets and

(2) on book-makers in respect of all moneys (exclusive of the amount of bets) paid or agreed to be paid by them to backers.

The maximum rate of tax leviable in both cases is 6¼ per cent. The tax is now being levied at the maximum rate in respect of the races at Guindy and at 3⅛ per cent in respect of the races at Ootacamund.

9. THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The Survey and Land Records Department functions in two parts, one dealing with fresh items of survey and the other with the maintenance of surveys already completed in ryotwari areas. The main items of survey dealt with are town surveys, road surveys, street surveys and other items of survey required for specific Government Schemes. The object of survey is the determination of boundaries, of holdings and the preparation of maps and registers giving the number, nature, tenure, area, assessment and reputed ownership of each holding. The survey is conducted under the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, VIII of 1923.

The following maps are prepared and published by the Madras Survey Department :—

(1) Field atlases on scales 16, 40 and 80 inches = 1 mile, showing for each field its outer and interior subdivision boundaries, topographical details, measurements and area prepared by the surveyor in the field.

(2) Village maps on the scale 16 inches = 1 mile, showing boundaries of all survey fields, all important topographical details and the total village area.

(3) Outline sheets of 15 minutes square on the scale 1 inch = 1 mile, prepared to assist the Survey of India in the topographical survey of the Presidency.

(4) Taluk and zamindari maps on the scale 1 inch = 1 mile.

(5) District touring maps on the scale 1 inch = 4 miles.

(6) District atlases on scales varying with the size of the districts.

(7) Presidency wall map on the sacle 1 inch = 12 miles.

(8) Road map of the Presidency on the scale 1 inch = 20 miles.

(9) Skeleton map of the Presidency on the scale 1 inch = 32 miles and 1 inch = 48 miles.

(10) Town maps on the scale 8 inches = 1 mile.

(11) Ward maps on the scale 16 inches = 1 mile.

(12) Revenue prints of block maps on three different scales, viz., 20 inches, 40 inches and 80 inches = 1 mile.

(13) Record of measurements.

(14) Street survey atlas of field maps on the scales 160 inches = 1 mile and 80 inches = 1 mile.

(15) Maps of urban areas in the jurisdiction of panchayat boards on the scale 40 inches = 1 mile.

(16) Inset map of such panchayat boards on the scale 4 inches = 1 mile.

Note.—Items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 referred to above heliozincographed in colours.

The initial cadastral survey of the ryotwari villages was completed in 1899. Resurveys and revision surveys used to be undertaken but have now been discontinued.

The department works under the control of the Board of Revenue. The Central Survey Office which prepares and prints maps (and also various graphs and diagrams of other departments) is in the charge of an Assistant-Director of Survey. There are four survey and land records ranges in the Province, each in the charge of an Assistant Director. The staff employed on maintenance is under the control of the District Collector.

10. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department deals with medical relief, medical education and medical research. In regard to medical relief, the responsibility of the department is limited to the maintenance of the the important hospitals in Madras City and at the headquarters of districts, of special institutions such as mental hospitals and of medical institutions in divisional centres and certain taluk headquarters and special tracts such as the Agency and the Laccadive Islands. The responsibility for medical relief in the mufassal, outside the district headquarters and divisional centres devolves upon local bodies though the Government assist these bodies in several ways, e.g., by placing the services of Government medical officers at

their disposal, by means of grants for the maintenance of medical institutions and the construction of medical buildings, by subsidies to rural medical practitioners, etc.

The department maintains a large staff of officers for the charge of medical institutions, both Government institutions and those under the management of Local Boards and Municipal Councils, and for medical attendance on the large body of Government servants in the whole Province.

The system of employing Honorary Medical Officers in Government Hospitals was first introduced in Madras City in the year 1923, and was extended to the institutions in the mufassal in 1929. The system was reorganized in 1937 and reviewed again in 1942. Honorary Medical Service in Government Hospitals is intended for the entire medical profession and it is the intention of Government to afford as far as possible, facilities for every one possessing the requisite qualification to have his or her turn for such service. Paid Medical Officers are employed only so far as it is not possible to provide for the adequate performance of their duties by Honorary Medical Officers. On a review of the honorary system, Government have come to the conclusion that an Honorary Medical Officer who gives only part of his time to Government work, will do about one-third of the work done by a full-time paid officer and that in estimating the reductions of paid staff which can be made by the appointment of Honorary Officers, three Honorary Medical Officers should be considered to be equivalent to one paid Medical Officer and that there should always be a paid nucleus staff in all Government medical institutions.

Government maintain five medical colleges, two at Madras and the others at Vizagapatam, Guntur and Madura. Since July 1945 the concession of free tuition for women students of this Province has been withdrawn and all women students other than those belonging to the Muslim community or backward and scheduled classes have to pay half the prescribed fees. The department also subsidizes a private missionary medical college for women at Vellore.

Tuberculosis.—In this Province there are three institutions run by Government and four others run by medical missions or private bodies for the treatment of patients suffering from tuberculosis. The Government institutions are—

(1) The Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore.

(2) The Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras.

(3) The Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.

The other four institutions are—

(1) The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, near Madanapalle.

(2) Visranthipuram Sanatorium, Rajahmundry.

(3) The Coimbatore District Jubigee Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.

(4) The Mount Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodibidri, South Kanara district.

Of these four the first three receive annual grants from Government. Besides these, there are T.B. clinics as part of the General Hospitals at 14 district headquarter stations with beds set apart for the treatment of T.B. patients. The Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, is well equipped with X-Ray and Laboratory facilities and about ten to twelve thousand patients are examined in this clinic annually.

Leprosy.—The whole work regarding the control of leprosy in the Province has been entrusted to the Madras Provincial Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The Government give an annual grant of Rs. 21,000 to the Association. A provision is also made each year for the maintenance of the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tiramani, Chingleput district. In order to give a fillip to the anti-leprosy campaign, Government have appointed Dr. R. G. Cochrane as the Honorary Director of the Leprosy Campaign and of Leprosy Research. Research in leprosy is carried on by the Honorary Director in the Leprosy Department attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Vellore, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Leprosy Clinic, Saidapet. The whole research work is financed by Government. Another notable feature in the history of the combat against leprosy is the segregation scheme launched in the Polambakkam area in Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, under the control of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The whole scheme is financed by Government and is being worked under the close technical and expert supervision of Dr. R. G. Cochrane, the Honorary Director of the Leprosy Campaign.

Medical research is carried on at the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, and the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. The former is controlled by the Medical Department while the latter is a quasi-public institution the medical staff being lent by the Government.

For medico-legal purposes a special staff is maintained consisting of one Chemical Examiner and three assistants.

Surgeon-General is the adviser to the Government on all matters connected with medical administration including medical education and research, except in so far as these relate to the indigenous systems of medicine. He is entrusted with the superintendence and control of all Government medical institutions, medical colleges and research institutions in which the modern scientific system of medicine is followed. He controls the staff of the department either directly or by recommendations to the Government. He prepares the budget and controls the expenditure of the department and is responsible to the Government for the due submission of all reports required to illustrate the working of the institutions under his control.

District Medical Officers are entrusted with the direct control of all Government medical institutions established at their headquarters. They also hold medical charge of jails at their respective stations, when the Superintendents of the Jails are not medical officers.

District Medical Officers are required to inspect once a year all medical institutions in the district and to advise local boards and municipal councils in all matters affecting medical institutions under their management. They should also check and control indents for medical stores required for all medical institutions in the district.

They are also responsible for the due submission to the Surgeon-General of all statistical returns relating to the institutions in the district and of periodical reports on the work of all medical subordinates.

District Medical Officers are partly officers of the Indian Medical Service and partly officers of the Provincial Medical Service.

Assistant Surgeons form the lower grade of the Madras (Provincial) Medical Service and are employed as assistants to District Medical Officers, as medical officers in charge of the more important medical institutions in the mufassal, other than those at District Headquarters and as assistants to the medical officers in the Government Hospitals in the City of Madras and to the officers in charge of special institutions.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—The subordinate grade of Government medical officers, are generally employed in a subordinate capacity in important medical institutions and in independent charge of minor medical institutions. A number of sub-assistant surgeons are appointed to the subordinate medical charge of jails. When required sub-assistant surgeons are deputed for temporary duty in connexion with outbreaks of famine or epidemic diseases.

11. THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Director of Public Health is the administrative head of the Public Health Department and the adviser to Government on all matters relating to public health. He is responsible for the due performance of the duties by the subordinate officers of the department. His jurisdiction extends over the whole Province including the City of Madras. He is the statutory Inspector of Local Boards and Municipalities in regard to Public Health. When required, the Director of Public Health can concentrate staff of Health Officers, Health Inspectors and other staff from different districts and different local bodies for the control and prevention of epidemics. He is assisted by eight Assistant Directors of Public Health, of whom one is the Professor of Hygiene in the Madras Medical College and another is a Lady Assistant Director of Public Health. There is, in addition, one officer of the rank of Health Officer, in charge of the Research Section of the office of the Director of Public Health.

The allocation of work among the Assistant Directors is as follows :—

(*a*) Assistant Director of Public Health (Epidemiology Vital Statistics and Research) is in charge of cholera, plague, other infectious diseases, leprosy, venereal diseases, epidemiology, tuberculosis and vital statistics.

(b) Assistant Director of Public Health (Vaccination and Fairs and Festivals) is in charge of vaccination, smallpox, infectious diseases hospitals, port and marine hygiene, industrial hygiene, school hygiene, fairs and festivals, budgets of local boards, inspection reports and library.

(c) Assistant Director of Public Health (Environmental Hygiene and Public Health Education) is in charge of water-supply, drainage including sewage disposal, conservancy, sanitary conveniences, health education and publicity, places of public resort, licensable trades, nuisances, rural and urban sanitation, Public Health Board and town planning.

(d) Assistant Director of Public Health—Temporary (Establishment and Post-war Reconstruction and Public Health Training) is in charge of establishment, accounts, budgets, Sanitary Law and Administration, Post-war schemes, local authorities establishment, military camps, resettlement of war-service men, training of Public Health personnel, examinations and Poonamallee Health Unit.

(e) Assistant Director of Public Health—Temporary (Malaria and Mosquito-borne Diseases) is in charge of the Malaria Research Survey and control in this Province. He investigates malarial conditions in the Province and advises on the measures necessary for the control of Malaria in the areas so investigated. He is also in charge of the free distribution of quinine in certain areas of the Province.

With the creation of the post of Assistant Director of Public Health (Malaria and Mosquito-borne Diseases) the anti-malarial measures of the Province have been re-organized. For the purposes of supervision and control the Province has been divided into four regions, with headquarters at Vizagapatam, Bellary, Pattukottai and Coimbatore, each region being under a regional malariologist who is a First-class Health Officer. Besides the necessary training staff at each of these headquarters, there are also two mobile field investigation and control units consisting of one Health Officer (Second Class), one Entomological Assistant, Laboratory and Field Assistants in each region. There is also a Malaria Engineer of the rank of an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, to assist the Assistant Director of Public Health (Malarial), and at each Regional headquarters, there is an Engineering Supervisor.

(f) Assistant Director of Public Health—Temporary (Nutrition) is in charge of the Nutrition Section of the Office of the Director of Public Health. There are two Regional Nutrition Health Officers working under the Assistant Director and each of them is assisted by three Nutrition Health Inspectors for field work. A Nutrition Museum and a laboratory are attached to the Nutrition Bureau at headquarters. Applied nutrition survey and investigations are carried out. Matters relating to nutrition schemes, diets, etc., suitable for vulnerable groups such as school-children, nursing mothers, industrial workers, etc., are attended to. Close liaison is maintained with the Food Department and other Government Departments specially interested.

(*g*) The Lady Assistant Director of Public Health (Maternity and Child-Welfare) is in charge of maternity and child-welfare work in the Province. The maternity and child-welfare schemes are financed by the local bodies concerned and are worked under the control of this officer.

(*h*) The Professor of Hygiene in the Madras Medical College holds the rank of Assistant Director of Public Health.

The health officers are the executive officers of the department. There are two classes of health officers of which the first-class health officers are of gazetted rank and the second-class health officers are non-gazetted officers. Each revenue district is in the charge of a district health officer who is a first-class health officer. Seventy municipalities have municipal health officers. Of these, 22 major municipalities have first-class health officers and the remaining 48 municipalities have second-class health officers. In some of the larger districts, the district health officer has an assistant district health officer of the rank of a second-class health officer. For public health purposes the revenue districts of Vizagapatam and Malabar have been bifurcated and each half is in the charge of a First-class Health Officer. In some of the districts and municipalities, where there are well-organized schemes of maternity and child-welfare work, separate women medical officers for maternity and child-welfare are appointed by the local bodies concerned to assist their health officer in this branch of work. Rameswaram is the only panchayat which has a health officer.

Every revenue taluk is in the charge of a health inspector who is a qualified sanitary inspector. In some cases where the taluks are unduly extensive, two health inspectors are appointed for the taluk or three health inspectors for two taluks together. The vaccinators form the subordinate staff of the health inspectors and they are appointed by the district boards concerned. There are two classes of vaccinators of whom the first-class vaccinators are fully qualified sanitary inspectors. Though they are primarily intended for vaccination work, their services are also available for epidemic control.

The pay and allowances of sanitary inspectors and vaccinators are met by the local bodies which employ them. The Health Officer of the Madras Corporation is paid by the Corporation. The travelling allowance of district health officers is met by the district boards. The entire pay and allowances of municipal health officers are met by the Government in the first instance and one-fourth of the cost is subsequently recovered from the municipalities. Similarly the entire pay and allowances of Assistant District Health Officers are met by the Government in the first instance and one-half of the cost is subsequently recovered from the district boards concerned. The entire remaining cost of the public helath staff in districts is met by the Government.

The local public health administration is vested in local bodies under the Madras Local Boards Act, the District Municipalities Act, the City Municipal Act and the Public Health Act. For the control of plague, however, certain special regulations have been issued by the Local Government under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and the District Collector is the controlling authority to administer these regulations.

The important activities of the Public Health department are—

(1) Control of epidemic and endemic diseases.

(2) Vaccination and other preventive inoculations.

(3) Sanitation including personal and environmental hygiene.

(4) Registration and compilation of vital statistics.

(5) Sanitary control of fairs and festivals.

(6) Industrial hygiene.

(7) Urban and rural water-supplies.

(8) Health propaganda.

(9) Drainage.

(10) Sanitary control of burial and burning grounds, dangerous and offensive trades, slaughter-houses, markets, cart-stands, etc.

(11) Conservancy.

(12) School hygiene.

(13) Maternity and child-welfare.

(14) Port and marine hygiene.

(15) Nutrition and food supply including prevention of adulteration.

(16) Housing.

(17) Epidemiological investigation.

(18) Special control measures for malaria, hook worm, filariasis, leprosy, tuberculosis, etc.

(19) Research and investigation, that is nutrition, malaria, etc.

The Research Health Officer.—He is in charge of the Research section and is now engaged on certain investigations regarding plague and filariasis control.

District Health Officers are expected—

(1) To inspect all panchayats and other important villages in the district not less than once every year and to send recommendations for their sanitary improvement.

(2) To check the village vital statistics with a view to ensure accurate registration.

(3) To make adequate sanitary arrangements for important fairs and festivals.

(4) To take measures necessary to combat epidemics.

(5) To inspect, direct and control the work of the subordinate health staff.

(6) To enforce the rules for compulsory vaccination and to see that all unprotected children and persons in the villages are vaccinated.

(7) To see that proper sanitary control is exercised over dangerous and offensive trades, food-supplies, burial and burning grounds, slaughter-houses, markets, cart-stands, etc.

(8) To see that the conservancy operations in small towns are carried on efficiently and to take steps to improve village sanitation.

(9) As Additional Inspector of Factories and Mines, to inspect every factory and mine in the district at least once every year.

(10) To advise the local bodies on public health matters.

(11) To make special investigation about the incidence of any epidemic or endemic disease affecting the health of any area in his jurisdiction and to take necessary preventive measures.

(12) To inspect rural water-supplies and to submit schemes to local bodies where such supplies are insufficient or defective.

(13) To organise and carry on health propaganda in the district.

(14) To enforce the Public Health Act and other allied Acts.

The Municipal Health Officer is in charge of the public health administration of the municipality of which he is the health officer.

There are 22 First Class and 48 Second Class Health Officers working as Municipal Health Officers. They are in charge of the Public Health staff of the Municipalities such as staff attending to Birth and Death Registers, Maternity and Child-welfare, Conservancy, etc. Water-supply and drainage works are under the Engineering Branch, but the testing of the quality of water and the work of reporting about its defects are attended to by the Health Officer. Similarly masonry drains, and drainage works are under the Municipal Engineer, while cutcha drains, cesspools, cesspool clearance and sewage farm are under the Health Officer.

The Health Officer controls markets, slaughter-houses, coffee-hotels and other licensable trades. He is also in charge of conservancy plants and cattle depots. He is in charge of all measures in connexion with the control of epidemics and isolation of cases of infectious diseases. He has to inspect systematically the various ward offices under his control, along with the checking of vaccination and registration of vital statistics, and the disposal of building applications with reference to Public Health. He has to organize and carry out all sanitary arrangements in connexion with fairs and festivals and is also in charge of the enforcement of the regulations relating to the adulteration of foods and the licensing of trades. He has to inspect factories in his areas as Additional Inspector of Factories. He has to advise the Municipal Council on all Public Health matters including town planning and demarcation of residential and industrial areas. He is to assist in the enforcement of the Public Resort Act, the Public Health Act and other allied Acts. He has to organize and carry out health propaganda.

The *Health Inspector* is expected to visit every village in his charge at least once every year. He works under the orders of the district health officer and is responsible for the work of the vaccinators. He attends to sanitation, fairs and festivals, epidemics, vital statistics verification, health propaganda, water-supplies, conservancy, etc., in the villages under his jurisdiction.

Registration of births and deaths.—The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in all municipalities and is carried on by the councils concerned. Under the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act (Act III of 1899) registration of births and deaths was made compulsory in those rural areas to which the Act was extended by notification. The Act was gradually extended to all those rural areas in which it was considered possible to enforce compulsory registration of births and deaths. Since 1st January 1941 however, this Act has been extended practically throughout the Province except the Agencies and certain backward areas and hill tracts. Thus births and deaths registration is now compulsory practically throughout the Province.

Registration of births and deaths in non-municipal areas is carried out by the Revenue Department through the agency of village headmen who are generally the Registrars of Births and Deaths in the villages.

In accordance with the rules framed under the Madras Public Health Act all Birth and Death Registrars in municipalities have to be either qualified Sanitary Inspectors or Registered Medical Practitioners. In Madras City, registration of births and deaths is done by medical men of the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Each month, a monthly return of births and deaths, for all districts, municipalities and rural towns in the Province is compiled in the Office of the Director of Public Health and these figures are published monthly and made available to all health authorities, etc., and also annually in the Annual Administration Reports of the Director of Public Health.

12. THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

General system of public instruction.—Public instruction is controlled by the Educational Department. The control which the Government exercise over the three Universities—the University of Madras, the Andhra University and the Annamalai University—is very slight, and consists chiefly in an annual audit of accounts and in all statutes of the University having to receive the assent of the Chancellor who is the Governor of Madras. The institutions maintained and managed by the Government directly include ten colleges for general education and ten colleges for special branches of education, of which five are not under the control of the Educational Department, 50 secondary schools, 1,583 elementary schools and 81 training and sessional schools for special education. Other institutions are aided by money grants for various purposes on prescribed conditions. The Government make grants-in-aid directly to 379 secondary schools and indirectly, through the District Educational Officers to 17,330 elementary schools; they also make direct grants to 218 special and other institutions under

private management. In addition, local boards, panchayats and municipalities maintain 3 colleges, 277 secondary schools and 17,063 elementary schools. Over these institutions, which are mostly subsidized, Government exercise a general control by the scrutiny of the budgets of the local bodies and by requiring them to conform to the Madras Educational Rules. From the year 1930–31 lump sum subsidies have been paid representing the amount paid in 1929–30 to each local board or council with an addition of 5 per cent. The entire cost of new secondary schools or of additional classes in secondary schools opened by district boards and municipalities from and after 1930–31 is met by the local bodies. Secondary and elementary education is a function of district boards and municipalities. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 requires district boards and municipalities to constitute elementary education funds under their control, the budget estimates relating to such funds being subject to the approval of the local Government. The Director of Public Instruction notifies from time to time text-books approved by the text-book committee as suitable for use in recognized institutions. Scholarships are awarded annually by the Government in recognized schools and colleges, some scholarships being reserved for girls. In order to maintain a supply of competent teachers, the Government maintain 85 training schools and three training colleges for teachers. The staff of a recognized or aided school must consist of teachers holding such certificates, or having some equivalent professional qualifications.

Classes of institutions.—Public educational institutions are classified according to the standard of instruction provided, as elementary schools (lower and higher), secondary schools, special schools, arts and science colleges (second grade and first grade) and professional colleges (law, medicine, engineering, etc.). In the second-grade colleges the highest instruction offered is that required for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science of a University, while in the first-grade colleges students are prepared for the B.A. and B.Sc. Honours degree or B.A. and B.Sc. Pass degree examinations. In each of the professional colleges instruction for the appropriate degree examination is given.

Elementary education.—One of the aims of the department in the matter of mass education is to ensure that at least 25 per cent of pupils in Standard I go upto Standard V in order that a fairly large number of pupils may attain permanent literacy, on the accepted principle that if a boy or girl completes the V Standard course he or she becomes permanently literate.

With a view to giving an impetus to the education of girls, it has been laid down as a condition of recognition that a fixed percentage of girls, should be admitted in boys' schools in areas not served by girls' schools. Thus a regular campaign has been launched in regard to the increase in the enrolment of girls.

A drive has also been maintained against inefficient schools and several measures have been adopted for improving the internal efficiency of elementary schools in the organization, curricula and

methods of teaching and generally in the quality of instruction imparted in them. One of the most important measures adopted by the Government is the compulsory education scheme. Certain selected areas are brought under the scheme every year and an attempt is made to have all the children of school-going age attend school in these areas. The poorer pupils are also given a free mid-day meal. Some villages were selected in each district for compulsory education so as to bring for the first time to schools 1·20 lakhs of children in 1945–46. Mid-day meals were arranged to be supplied to 1·34 lakhs of children in these villages in 1945–46 including those already in schools.

Secondary education.—Secondary schools prepare their pupils for the Universities and give them a general education, frequently with a vocational bias, up to the end of the school stage. Pupils in secondary schools take the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the school course. The subjects comprising the course are divided into three groups known as A, B and C. The essentials of the scheme are that all the subjects which admit of a public examination being held in them are distributed among groups A and C, group B consisting only of those subjects in which a public examination is not possible or desirable. Group A now consists of 5 subjects—English, Indian or Classical or Modern language, Elementary Mathematics, Elementary Science, Outlines of History of England and India and Geography, while the B group includes only Drawing for Form IV, Physical training, Manual training for boys, and Home Craft for girls. The provision for optionals is made under C group subjects, of which at least one subject should be offered for the public examination. The C group includes more advanced subjects or special branches, such as Algebra and Geometry, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, History of England and India, Geography, Classical, Foreign and Indian languages, Agriculture, Commercial subjects, Physiology, Music (Indian and European), Domestic Science, Practical Telegraphy and Applied Art. Group A is intended to give a general grounding in all important subjects of study and serve as a satisfactory preparation for public service and the University course.

With a view to discountenancing the prevalent view of school work as a mere preparation for examination and in order to secure continuity of effort throughout the school course, the scheme provides for an entry in the certificate of marks granted in school in all subjects under group A and optional subjects taken under group C and of remarks offered on the progress in the subjects under group B, for not less than two terms in each of the higher forms, and the remarks are the only evidence of a pupil's progress in the B group subjects.

Physical Education has been given great prominence in recent years, and the following records have been included in the S.S.L.C. to show the attainments of pupils in physical Education :—

(1) Attendance at Physical Education classes.

(2) Pupil's attitude and interest in Physical Education activities.

(3) Pupil's physical fitness.

(4) Ability in gymnastics.

A minimum percentage of attendance at Physical Education classes has been fixed, and if a pupil falls below the requisite percentage, the shortage has to be condoned by the inspecting officers for satisfactory reasons before the pupil is permitted to be promoted.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

(*a*) *Elementary schools.*—Grants to elementary schools are made on the qualifications of teachers, distribution of pupils in the several standards and the number of pupils in Standards IV and V. A minimum attendance figure is also prescribed before a school can be eligible for grant.

(*b*) *Secondary schools.*—In the case of secondary schools grant is normally half the approved net cost for the preceding financial year.

In addition, the management is paid compensation grants as detailed below :—

(i) Compensation in respect of fee concessions under rule 92, Madras Educational Rules according to which boys belonging to backward classes, Muslims and girls are eligible for half fee concessions. In the case of girls in Form III and below, full fee concessions are given if they belong to backward classes.

(ii) Compensation in respect of fee concessions granted under rule 32, Grant-in-Aid Code, according to which a pupil is eligible for fee concession up to a maximum of the full fees, subject to the condition that the entire fee remission under this rule should not exceed 10 per cent of the total income in that year, the fee income being reckoned at standard rates.

(iii) Compensation in respect of fee concessions granted to children and dependants of soldiers according to the orders on the subject, whereby children and dependants of ex-service men in the recent war are eligible for fee concessions up to a maximum of the full fees.

The fee income foregone in respect of items (i) and (iii) is fully compensated from provincial funds, while one half of the fee income foregone under item (ii) is paid by Government.

(*c*) *Colleges and special schools.*—Grants for special schools are fixed by the Director of Public Instruction. The grants for colleges and college departments providing instruction up to the standard required for a University degree do not exceed half the approved net cost of maintenance for the previous financial year. The allotment is also increased by the amount of fee-income foregone.

(*d*) *Capital grants.*—Grants for the purchasing, erecting or enlarging of school houses, or buildings or students' hostels, for acquiring land for school, hostel or playground purposes and for the purchase of furniture, apparatus, books and other materials required for school use are also given to institutions under public and private management.

The *Director of Public Instruction* is the administrative head of the department and the executive agent of the Government.

Divisional Inspectors of Schools.—There are four Divisional Inspectors of Schools. They carry out Government policy particularly in regard to elementary education, keep a strict control over the manner in which public funds are expended, prevent wasteful expenditure on ineffective and inefficient schools and supervise the work of District Educational Officers and their subordinate staff.

District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools are the chief executive officers of the department. There is one Inspectress for about five districts. These officers are in touch with the conditions and requirements of education in all its stages in their jurisdictions. They inspect educational institutions and confer on educational matters with Collectors and Presidents of Local Boards. They interpret and enforce the regulations of the department. They are the exponents of the educational policy of the Government.

Deputy Inspectors of Schools are in charge of taluks. They inspect and report on schools to the District Educational Officer. The Sub-Assistant Inspectress performs similar functions in regard to girls' schools in a district.

13. THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The department helps the cultivator by providing agricultural education, conducting research and propaganda, supplying pure seed, manures and implements and granting loans. The Director of Agriculture, Madras, controls the administration and the research work of the department.

Agricultural education.—There is an Agricultural College attached to the Research Institute at Coimbatore. A second agricultural college was opened in July 1945 at Bapatla, Guntur district. Agricultural education leading to a degree is given in these two colleges. The courses provide for a thorough training in practical agriculture on scientific principles and the teaching of fundamental sciences allied to agriculture. In addition to the B.Sc. (Ag.) course, short courses in practical agriculture and other allied subjects are also given at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

Research organization.—The research work done is of two kinds. There is first of all the research into the fundamental and economic problems underlying the practice of agriculture and isolation of superior strains of crops, which is carried on by a staff of specialists at the Agricultural Research Institute. Linked up with this is the research carried on by Deputy Directors in charge of circles who have their own stations at which the discoveries of the Research Institute are tested for their suitability to local conditions. The local officers carry out investigations in connexion with local problems affecting their circles.

The following Research Officers work at the Research Institute :—

(1) The Paddy Specialist.
(2) The Millets Specialist.
(3) The Cotton Specialist.

(4) The Oilseeds Specialist.

(5) The Pulses Specialist.

(6) The Mycologist who deals with diseases of plants caused by fungi.

(7) The Entomologist who deals with insect pests.

(8) The Agricultural Chemist who carries out biological and chemical analyses of soils and deals with work connected with animal nutrition, soil physics and bacteriology.

(9) The Research Engineer who deals with improvements to agricultural implements.

There is also a Fruit Specialist at Kodur and a Sugarcane Specialist is proposed to be appointed at Anakapalle.

Demonstration and propaganda staff.—For propaganda purposes the Province is divided at present into nine divisions, each in the charge of a Deputy Director. Each district has a District Agricultural Officer and each taluk an Agricultural Demonstrator.

These officers do propaganda work in regard to the results of research work and spread the knowledge among the agriculturists. In connexion with the "Grow More Food" Campaign, the district staff is also entrusted with the distribution of manures, improved seeds and implements.

The Deputy Directors of Agriculture in charge of divisions and District Agricultural Officers are empowered to grant loans to agriculturists for the purchase of agricultural implements subject to certain limits.

The Curator and Deputy Director at Ootacamund is in charge of the Botanical Gardens on the Nilgiris.

The Provincial Marketing Officer with four Assistant Marketing Officers investigate marketing problems of agricultural commodities and formulate schemes for the improvement of marketing, grading the standardization of produce and the formation of marketing organizations among producers. This work is done in collaboration with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

The Agricultural Engineering Branch constituted in 1946 gives technical advice to agriculturists and supplies tractors, pump sets and other requisites to ryots.

The department is conducting two popular journals, one in Tamil and the other in Telugu for the benefit of ryots.

Agricultural Research Stations.—There are 34 Agricultural Research Stations in different parts of the Province. Some of them are devoted to the study of special crops such as paddy, cotton, groundnut, millets, sugarcane, coconut, fruits and potato and others are devoted to the study of special problems such as dry farming research.

The department is carrying out the following schemes financed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the Indian Council of

Agricultural Research, Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and Indian Central Coconut Committee :—

Indian Council of Agricultural Research—

(1) Scheme to co-ordinate the mycological research in India.

(2) Scheme for dry farming developmental research.

(3) Scheme for the investigation of the blast and foot-rot diseases of rice in Madras.

(4) Scheme of research on the storage of groundnut.

(5) Scheme of research on pests and diseases of groundnut.

(6) Scheme for the improvement of pulses.

(7) Marketing scheme.

(8) Fruit Research Station, Kodur.

(9) Scheme for the breeding on a large scale, the predatory beetle *Rodolia cardinalis*.

(10) Scheme for scientific aid to the cardamom industry.

(11) Scheme for crop cutting experiments in selected districts in this Province.

(12) Scheme for the multiplication of improved strains of groundnuts.

Indian Central Sugarcane Committee—

(1) *Tri hogramma* control and sugarcane borer pests schemes.

(2) Sugarcane stations.

Indian Central Coconut Committee—

(1) Scheme for the establishment of coconut nurseries in East Godavari and Tanjore districts.

(2) Scheme of research on coconuts.

Indian Central Cotton Committee—

(1) Mungari Cotton Scheme.

(2) Cocanadas Cotton Scheme.

(3) Long staple Cotton Scheme.

(4) Scheme for the breeding of Cambodia cotton in the Ceded districts.

(5) Co. 3 Seed Scheme in Salem district.

(6) Karunganni Cotton Scheme in Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts.

(7) Scheme for the maintenance of nucleus of pure seeds of improved varieties of cotton.

Grow More Food activities.—The department is running a scheme for the purchase and distribution of manures, seeds and implements to assist ryots in the food production drive. The Director of Agriculture is given a permanent advance of Rs. 172 lakhs. The sale of manures and seeds is subsidized.

The department is also running a comprehensive scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved strains of paddy, millets, pulses, groundnut and green manure seeds. As a result of the working of the scheme it is estimated that the total area under improved strains including natural spread at the end of three years will be 100·69 lakhs of acres and the extra yield about 8 lakhs of tons of cleaned grain.

The department is also distributing and hiring engines, pump sets and tractors to assist ryots in adopting mechanical means of cultivation and irrigation.

Special investigations for irrigation prospects.—The department has also undertaken work on—

(1) Irrigation experiments in the Lower Bhavani Project area at Kugalur, Coimbatore district.

(2) Irrigation experiments in the Tungabhadra Project area at Siruguppa, Bellary district.

(3) The study of suitable crops for the area commanded by the Cauvery-Mettur Project at the Agricultural Research Station, Pattukkottai.

14. THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The Civil Veterinary Department is organized for the prevention and control of contagious diseases among animals, the treatment of ordinary diseases and the improvement of livestock.

Improvement of livestock.—The improvement of livestock is carried out chiefly by the distribution of pure-bred male stock for grading up purposes, by the grant of premia to encourage the maintenance of suitable breeding stock and by the grant of subsidies in selected tracts for the better rearing of young stock.

Livestock breeding farms are maintained, one at Hosur and the other at Guntur. At Hosur, the popular draught breeds of Kangayam, Hallikar and the milch breed of Sindhi are kept and the male stock is sold for grading up work in the districts. At Guntur, work on the improvement of the Ongole and Murrah breeds of buffaloes is carried on. Besides distributing breeding bulls, these farms serve as centres of demonstration for the better breeding and maintenance of cattle.

In order to popularize poultry as a cottage industry, exotic breeds of poultry are maintained at the Livestock Research Stations, Hosur and Guntur, the Poultry Research Station, Madras, and in a large number of Veterinary Institutions in the Province. Cockerels and eggs for setting are distributed from these centres at very low rates to encourage the breeding of better types of poultry.

The American Arcot Mission at Katpadi is subsidized by the Government for the development of poultry in and around Katpadi in North Arcot district.

Although this Province has a large number of sheep, they are mostly of the hairy variety. Experiments are in progress to improve the woolly Bellary sheep by selective breeding and by crossing it with Bikanir rams. The improvement of the mutton or hairy variety of sheep is being carried on by grading up with Mandya rams in Salem district and Nellore rams in Kistna district.

Wool as a product of the sheep industry did not receive much attention in the past. Two sheep demonstration units consisting of a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and two shearers now visit important sheep breeding tracts and give demonstrations on the proper methods of shearing sheep, grading wool according to quality

and colour, and advise the ryots generally on the proper method of breeding and rearing sheep.

In order to encourage the breeding of better animals, 60 one-day cattle shows are conducted at which prizes are awarded. Grants are also given to other bodies organizing cattle shows. Three major shows in the year, one for each of the three breeds, Ongole, Kangayam and Sindhi, are also held under the auspices of the All-India Cattle Show Committee.

The Livestock Improvement Act is enforced in certain areas in order to compel the castration of scrub bulls.

Control of contagious diseases.—It is now possible to immunize animals against most of the contagious diseases. The Serum Institute of the department produces the required sera and vaccine for inoculation which is done free by the district staff.

The spread of contagious diseases is controlled by the application of the Madras Cattle Disease Act and the Madras Rinderpest Act.

The chief obstacle to poultry development is the incidence of Ranikhet disease which is a very fatal disease among poultry. A vaccine against this disease, evolved at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, is now being produced at the Madras Veterinary College and it is hoped that this disease will be brought under control in the near future.

The Director of Veterinary Services is in charge of the department. He is assisted by the Principal, Madras Veterinary College, who is in charge of the Veterinary College, by the Livestock Development Officer who deals with livestock and by the Veterinary Investigation Officer who is in charge of disease investigation.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon is either in charge of the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries or of a touring billet.

A District Veterinary Officer is in charge of each revenue district and he supervises the work of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

The Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, whose normal jurisdiction is one taluk, attends to the outbreaks of contagious diseases, castrates animals, treats minor ailments of cattle, organizes cattle shows and advises the ryots on all livestock matters. There are about 165 Touring Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Province at present.

There are Veterinary Hospitals in all the headquarter towns of the districts and in most of the taluk headquarters where animals are treated both as in-patients and out-patients. There are about 134 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Province at present.

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and stockmen-compounders required by the department are trained at the Madras Veterinary College. Besides the training of staff, the College also functions as a Research Institute. Further investigation into the diseases of cattle and poultry is done by the Veterinary Investigation Officer and the Assistant Disease Investigation Officer (Poultry Diseases) respectively.

15. THE CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The chief aim of the Co-operative department is to facilitate the formation and working of Co-operative Societies for the promotion of thrift, self-help and mutual aid among agriculturists and other persons with common economic needs so as to bring about better living, better business and better methods of production. The department is responsible for the ultimate control of the movement and for the discharge of statutory duties of registration, audit, arbitration, execution and liquidation imposed by the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932. The statutory functions are also designed either to facilitate the work of societies or to see that they start and remain genuinely co-operative. The department also assists non-officials in the organization and supervision of co-operative societies as they are not yet in a position to undertake those responsibilities fully and satisfactorily.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the administrative head of the department and adviser to Government on all matters relating to co-operative societies. He is in general control of all matters relating to the financing of the co-operative movement, of all questions of general policy and of all matters relating to the control of the staff. He has to draft model by-laws and rules, to collect statistics and to advise Government on co-operative subjects.

The Joint Registrar works under the general control of the Registrar. At present, two Joint Registrars assist the Registrar to carry on the general administration of the department.

Deputy Registrars are either on general duty or in charge of some special work. There are at present 27 Deputy Registrars in charge of the general administration of the department in the districts and they are responsible for carrying on statutory functions such as registration, audit, execution of awards and decrees, arbitration, etc. There are three Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks who inspect such banks within their jurisdiction and attend to the scrutiny of loan applications of these banks. A Special Deputy Registrar for Weavers' Societies assists the Registrar in developing Weavers' Co-operative Societies which constitute the bulk of the cottage industrial co-operatives in the Province.

Co-operative Sub-Registrars work under the District Deputy Registrars and under the Special Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks and assist them to carry on the general administration. They supervise co-operative societies, attend to statutory duties of audit, arbitration, liquidation, etc., and scrutinize loan applications of members of land mortgage banks, etc.

Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies attend to the audit of special types of societies and bigger co-operative credit societies, and the organization and supervision of non-credit societies. They act as head clerks in the offices of Deputy Registrars and superintendents in the office of the Registrar.

Junior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies attend to the audit of primary societies, the supervision of scheduled caste and smaller types of non-credit societies, the execution of decrees and awards, the collection of assets due to liquidated societies and other administrative work in the district such as enquiries, inspections, etc.

Co-operative credit movement.—The credit structure of the movement consists of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, the District Co-operative Central Banks and primary credit societies, providing short-term and medium-term finance and the Central Land Mortgage Bank and primary land mortgage banks providing long term finance for the discharge of prior debts and for land improvements.

The Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank enjoys the confidence of the depositing public. The position of the central co-operative banks except a few in the Ceded Districts is quite satisfactory and most of them are able to attract local deposits at favourable rates. The business of rural credit societies whose main object is to provide short term and medium term finance for agricultural operations, was steadily declining during the period of the war, due to the comparative absence of demand or pressure for money on the part of the ryots, many of whom are able to finance their agricultural operations from their own resources. Several credit societies undertook the distribution of foodgrains and other essential controlled commodities during the war.

Land Mortgage Banks.—Separate agencies for financing the long term needs of agriculturists were brought into existence in 1925, in the form of Land Mortgage Banks. In 1929, the Central Land Mortgage Bank was established for financing these primary Land Mortgage Banks. Debentures issued by the Central Bank are guaranteed by Government to the extent of Rs. 400 lakhs.

Non-credit movement.—Co-operative Sale or Marketing Societies, Marketing Federations, Milk Supply Societies and Unions, Weavers' Societies, Fruit Growers Societies, Cottage Industrial Co-operatives, and consumers co-operatives are among the important types of societies coming under this category.

Co-operative marketing.—The chief object of a co-operative sale or marketing society is to advance money to agriculturists after the harvest on the pledge of produce, to enable them to hold up the produce for a better market and to help them in the sale of it. During the period of the war, the system of regulated purchases of foodgrains at ceiling prices and the fixation of maximum prices of various other agricultural produce offered no incentive to the agriculturists to hold up produce. There was a fall in the loan transactions of these societies.

These societies, however, helped the ryots in the matter of supply of manures, improved varieties of seeds, cart tyres, axles, agricultural implements, etc. They have recently undertaken the distribution of compost manufactured by local bodies, under a scheme sanctioned by the Government of India.

Co-operative milk supply.—The objects of the milk supply unions and societies are (*a*) to secure a better and reasonable price for the producer and (*b*) to provide pure milk to the consumer. They have been serving the needs of the consumers in a splendid manner. The demand from the public, the military, state hospitals, etc., has resulted in an expansion of Co-operative Milk Supply Societies.

The Madras and Coimbatore Milk Supply Unions are the two big institutions in the Province which have done considerable business during the past few years. The scheme for the supply of milk to the Madras Corporation for distribution to priority consumers through Maternity and Child Welfare Centres has been entrusted to the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union.

Co-operative Weavers' Societies.—The handloom industry plays a conspicuous part in the economic life of this Province both as a wholetime occupation for the professional weaver and as a part-time subsidiary occupation for the agriculturist. To promote the economic interests of these persons, a number of weavers' societies have been started.

The Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society at Madras, co-ordinates the work of the primary weavers' societies, arranges for the supply of yarn and the sale of cloth at favourable prices. This Provincial Society runs experimental factories to evolve new designs and to manufacture improved varieties of handloom fabrics.

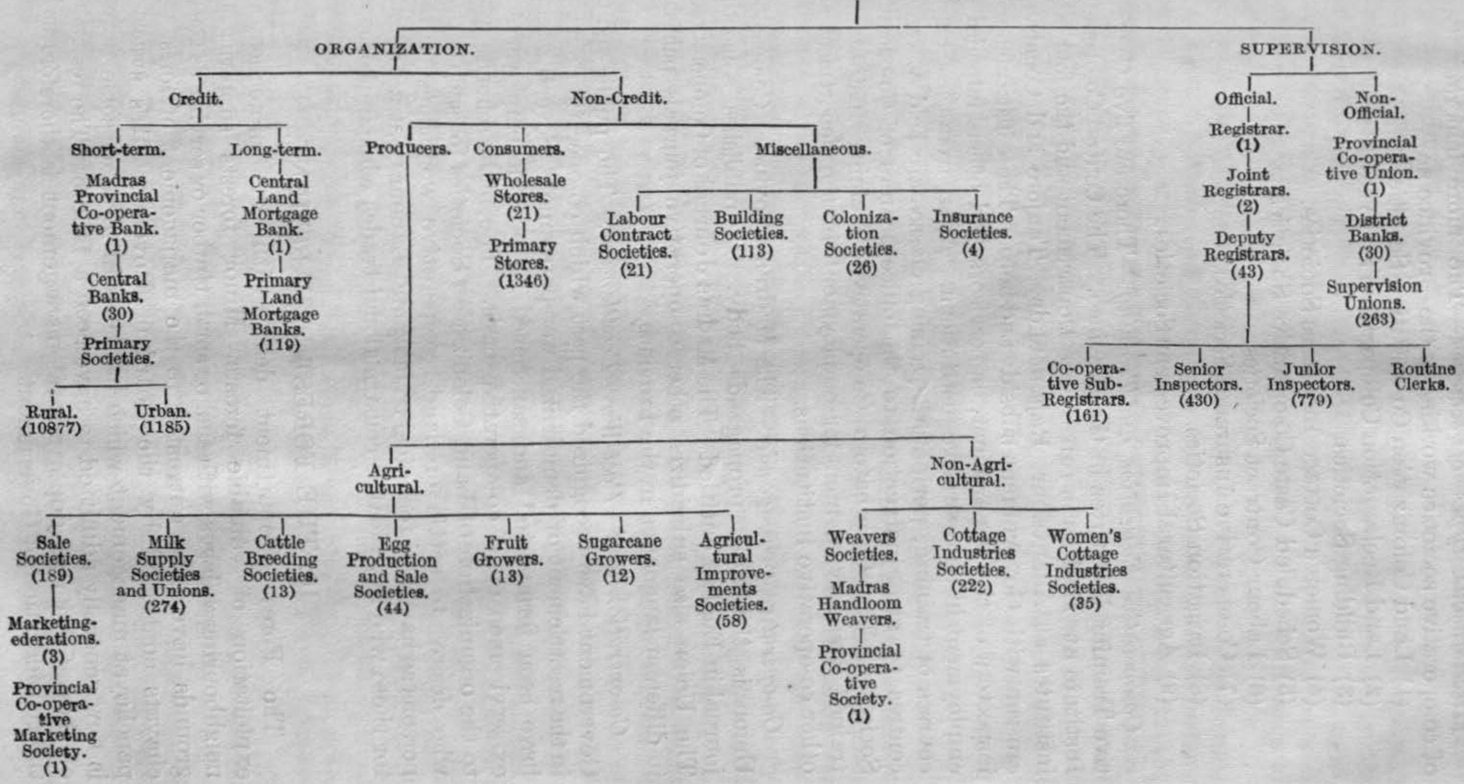
Consumers' Co-operation.—The most outstanding feature of the non-credit movement is the expansion of consumers' co-operative stores during the last few years. They have helped to maintain the "home-front" in conjunction with the agencies set up for the enforcement of trade and economic controls in the interests of efficient food distribution in the Province. To enable the public to get the benefit of co-operative distribution Government permitted stores societies to sell to non-members.

Retail stores have been organized exclusively for the benefit of particular sections of people, such as mill workers, teachers, employees of big firms and companies, etc. Another noteworthy feature is that about two-thirds of the stores are rural co-operative stores.

The biggest retail co-operative stores is the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society. The services rendered by this society during the emergency of April to June 1942 is very well known to the public.

The District Wholesale Stores are Central institutions co-ordinating the activities of the retail stores affiliated to them. There are 21 such stores. They assist the retail stores in the matter of purchase of consumer goods in bulk at proper seasons and at favourable prices. Their services have also been fully utilized in the scheme of procurement and import and distribution of food grains and controlled articles and schemes of statutory rationing in force in municipal towns.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.



Miscellaneous types of societies.—The more important types of co-operative societies working in the Province are—

(1) Land Colonization Co-operative Societies.
(2) Land Reclamation Co-operative Societies.
(3) Building Societies.
(4) Women's Cottage Industries Societies.
(5) Scheduled Caste Co-operative Societies.
(6) Labour Contract Societies.
(7) Co-operative Insurance Societies.
(8) Irrigation Societies.
(9) Agricultural Improvement Societies.

Co-operative Education and Training.—There are five Co-operative Training Institutes in the Province. The Central Co-operative Institute at Madras is run by the Department and the four other institutes at Anantapur, Rajahmundry, Tanjore and Coimbatore are run with Government subsidy and help. These institutes train inspectors of the department, supervisors and others intended for employment in co-operative institutions. Apart from these regular courses of training, peripatetic training classes are held at various centres to give instruction to the office-bearers of Co-operative Societies. The Coimbatore Co-operative Training Institute has trained war service men for employment in the department and other co-operative institutions.

Co-operative propaganda.—The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union is the main propaganda body. It publishes a monthly journal in English entitled "The Madras Journal of Co-operation". The Union also subsidizes other co-operative journals published in different languages in the Province.

Co-operation and Post-War Resettlement.—The public and the Government have recognized the part which co-operation can play in the resettlement of demobilized war personnel. Several schemes have been formulated and sanctioned to provide employment of ex-servicemen on a co-operative basis. The main schemes relate to the organization of Land Colonization Societies for such of those who desire to settle on land, co-operative workshops for such persons as have had technical training and Labour Contract Societies for those who have learnt constructional trades while in the forces.

16. THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

The Forest Department deals with the protection and exploitation of valuable forests. Minor forests supplying the neighbouring villages with fuel or small timber or serving as grazing grounds have been entrusted to the management of forest panchayats controlled by the Board of Revenue. This system of panchayat management which has been in force for some 20 years is now generally admitted to have been a failure. The restoration of these forests to departmental management is therefore under the consideration of Government.

The *Chief Conservator* is the administrative head and adviser to the Government.

A *Conservator* is in charge of four or five districts. He is expected to make frequent tours of inspection visiting every district in his charge once a year and making a detailed inspection of each district once in two years. He is expected to place his professional and technical knowledge freely at the disposal of the Collectors of districts.

The *District Forest Officer* is generally in charge of the forests in a district. Heavy districts have an assistant. The District Forest Officer is responsible for the general management of the forests in his area with direct control over the forest establishment. In professional and technical matters the Collector has ordinarily no concern and in such matters the District Forest Officer is subject to the control of the Conservator. But in other matters connected with the general administration of forests, the Collector should be kept fully informed. In matters in which the Forest Department comes into contact with the public and with other departments, no orders should be issued without the prior assent of the Collector.

The *working plan officers* prepare working plans for the systematic treatment of forests, the object being to ensure continuity of action by officers in charge and also to provide against the deterioration and for the improvement of the capital while working out what represents the interest (or average annual increase) in an orderly useful and economic manner. These working plans are prepared in consultation with the Collectors of the districts concerned.

The Provincial Sylviculturist is in charge of research work in the matter of regeneration of felled areas of forests, species of timber to be sown in those areas, investigation into diseases of trees and the methods to combat them. He is also given an assistant. He gives technical advice to the officers of the department.

The Forest Utilization Officer organizes special sales of logs, the supply of sleepers, development of minor forest products, studies market conditions and the questions of extension of the uses of woods both by proper seasoning and the use of wood preservatives, development of lac, etc. He also does propaganda work.

The Forest Engineer is in charge of important works such as forest roads, bridges, etc., requiring special technical skill and gives technical advice in respect of works in general in the Forest Department.

Rangers.—Under each District Forest Officer, there are several rangers each in charge of an area. The ranger is in direct charge of the departmental works of exploitation of timber, regeneration of forests, supervision of felling and removal of timber and other forest produce by contractors, and execution of forest works such as roads and buildings.

Foresters and Forest Guards are entrusted with protective duties such as patrolling the forests.

17. THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

The functions of the Industries Department are :—

I. (1) General assistance to Commerce and Industries by way of collection and distribution of statistics and other useful information.

(2) Technical assistance to large, medium and small scale industries and cottage industries.

(3) Advising Government on the grant of financial assistance to new or existing industries, both large and small.

(4) Management of model industries such as the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, Coir factories at Calicut, hand-made paper factories.

(5) Conducting model industries and experiments with a view to developing new industries and improving existing industries.

(6) Assistance to agriculturists and others through the Pumping and Boring Section.

(7) Administration of Government institutions providing technical education in the Province and the grant of financial aid to and supervision of private institutions providing such education.

(8) Administration of various war time controls relating to paper, coal, rice mill spare parts, steel, etc.

(9) Administration of the Fisheries Section of the Department.

II. The Director of Industries and Commerce is the administrative head of the Department. He supervises the work of the various sections of the department relating to Commercial Intelligence, Engineering, District organization, Technical education and Government Industrial Establishments. With the assistance of a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce and Industrial Engineer and Specialists in Textiles, Leather, Ceramics, Glass, etc., he provides industry with all possible technical aid. With the assistance of a Board of Industries, he advises Government on the grant of financial aid to industries. He is also the Provincial Paper Controller, Coal Controller and Steel Controller.

III. The Joint Director is in charge of the Engineering activities, Technical education and the Coir factories. The Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (General) is in charge of the work of collection and dissemination of commercial and industrial information and statistics. He helps the Director in drawing up plans for various industries both existing and new. He is also in charge of the District organization of the department which at present consists of 9 District Industries Officers and three Assistant Industrial Engineers.

A Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce (Cottage Industries) has also been appointed. He is generally in charge of the Cottage Industries in the Province and is entrusted with the proper working of the Cottage Industries' scheme formulated as a part of the Firka Development Programme of the Government.

IV. The Industrial Engineer at Madras with four Assistants maintains the Industrial Engineering Workshops at Madras and the power installations and industrial machinery working in the districts; investigates new engineering projects, examines industrial machinery and advises Government departments on technical matters. He is also in charge of pumping and boring operations connected with rural water supply and colonization schemes. A new experimental section with an Engineer-Designer has been opened with a view to evolve and improve tools and appliances for cottage industries.

V. The District Industries Officers and the Assistant Industrial Engineers in the districts help to bring the department into closer contact with private industry. They also carry out an intensive survey of the raw material resources and other factors relating to the development of new industries in the districts under their jurisdiction. They are also authorized to help in organizing the district industrial museums.

VI. The School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, aims at the encouragement of Indian arts and artistic cottage and small scale industries.

VII. A Leather Research Chemist is in the charge of the Leather Trades Institute and he is provided with a Tanning Assistant to advise the tanners on technical matters. The Institute has been recently reorganized and is now known as the Institute of Leather Technology. The Leather Research Chemist is also the principal of the Institute. It provides instruction in simple methods of tanning and in the manufacture of leather goods. Demonstration parties demonstrate to the village tanners improved methods of tanning. The Leather Research Chemist is engaged on finding substitutes for wattle bark and other indigenous tanning materials.

VIII. The Sericultural Expert is in charge of the Sericultural section with headquarters at Kollegal. He is assisted by five Assistant Sericultural Experts of gazetted rank. The Sericultural section combines all activities connected with the silk industry from mulberry cultivation to reeling of raw silk in filatures and disposal of final products. Before August 1946, there were two filatures at Kollegal worked and managed by the Department during the period of the war. They are now being run as a single concern called "The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal". The Filatures at Kollegal supplied parachute silk to H.M.G. during the war. The area of mulberry cultivation has been increased to 20,000 acres which is nearly double the area before

the war. Several schemes of far-reaching importance intended to develop the industry on modern lines have been launched. A scheme for the extension and development of the industry in the Northern Circars and Ceded Districts of the Province has been launched recently.

IX. The Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras, in charge of the Institute gives advice on all textile matters and is concerned with the handloom weaving industry, and also with dyeing, printing and lace making.

X. The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, is run both as a commercial concern and also as a research institute. The Oil Technologist is in charge of the Institute and is assisted by a Business Manager and Chemists. The Institute manufactures soaps, solid dentifrice and essential oil on a commercial scale. The institute conducts experimental work on the refining of oils and fats, the manufacture of insecticides and on the extraction of pyrethrum. Owing to the difficulty in getting essences and essential oils, the cultivation of essential oil yielding plants has been undertaken by the Institute. Students are also trained at the Institute.

XI. The Government Oil Factory, Calicut, was started during the war and has proved a great success. The factory is now marketing Shark Liver Oil (M.G.B.) of 1,500 I.V.G. vitamin A with 25 I.V.G. of vitamin D and also a high potency oil with a declared value of 12,000 I.V.G. vitamin A and 1,000 I.V.G. vitamin D under the name of "Adamin". In order to facilitate distribution of the shark liver oil to the city as well as to mufassal places, a distribution centre has been opened at Madras.

XII. A sales depot for the sale of Kerala Soap Institute soaps and other Government departmental products has been opened at Mount Road, Madras. The Depot besides functioning as a sales centre serves also as an advertisement centre of the various products manufactured in Government concerns. The question of transferring the work of this Depot to the Central Industrial Museum is under the consideration of Government.

XIII. The Paper Specialist at Madras assisted by the three Superintendents of the Government Hand Made Paper Mills at Bezwada, Gazulapalli and Buga, three demonstration parties and a Special Officer for the Hand Made Paper industry is responsible for the manufacture of special quality hand-made papers and writing and printing papers from indigenous raw materials and rags. He supervises the hand made paper centres in jails and also the co-operative societies. He is responsible for the technical guidance of those interested in paper manufacture and also other allied industries.

XIV. The Ceramic Expert is in charge of the Ceramic Section and attends to the development of improved methods of pottery manufacture. He is assisted by a Special Officer for the development of cottage industries in the Ceded Districts by the Ceramic

Superintendent in charge of the Ceramic Section, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, for the training of students and by the Ceramic Assistant for the preparation of glazes for supply to small scale industries and for guiding the ceramic demonstrators outside the Ceded Districts.

XV. A Glass Technologist has been appointed to investigate the possibilities of the glass industry and to assist the existing and prospective factories.

XVI. A chemical research laboratory has been started for the analysis of high grade lime stone, chromite, clays, etc. A chemist has been appointed to investigate the possibilities of the manufacture of starches. A special officer has been attached to this department for the manufacture of photographic paper and a small factory is being organized.

XVII. The Coir section is engaged in the manufacture of coir and coir products to meet civilian demands in this country and overseas. Three factories one at Calicut, another at Ullal and third factory at Amalapuram have been opened. Training is given to students in the Coir School, Beypore, in order to develop the coir industry in the province.

XVIII. The Rice Mill Spare Parts section was created by Government to afford help to rice mills in the Province which experienced great difficulty in securing rice mill spare parts. This section has since been closed.

XIX. The Director of Industries and Commerce is also the Provincial Coal Controller looking after the control and distribution of coal and coke to the several industries of this Province. He is also the Provincial Steel Controller and supervises the distribution of iron and steel to small scale and cottage industries and maintains a stock yard. He is assisted by a Steel Officer.

XX. The department was entrusted in the year 1944 with the administration of the various Paper Control Orders promulgated by the Government of India, viz. (1) The Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1945, (2) The Paper Control (Distribution) Order, 1944, (3) The Paper Price Control Order, 1944, and (4) The Paper (Prices of Imported Paper) Control Orders, 1944. The Director of Industries and Commerce is the Provincial Paper Controller. For the administration of the various control orders, a Deputy Paper Controller, an Assistant Paper Controller, two Paper Assistants, 15 Paper Control Inspectors and the necessary ministerial staff have been sanctioned.

XXI. Government have sanctioned the construction of a Vegetable Ghee Factory at Calicut and a Ceramic Factory at Gudur. Preliminary work under the supervision of two special officers with necessary staff is nearing completion.

5

18. THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

The Labour department was organized in 1920. It deals with (1) Labour, Factories, Workmen's Compensation, Maternity Benefit, Trade Unions, Wages, Census, the Payment of Wages, Industrial statistics, Industrial disputes and Welfare of Labour.

(2) Amelioration of the condition of the communities eligible for help by the Labour Department. This term is applied to—

(*a*) scheduled classes as scheduled for the purpose of the franchise under "Madras" in Appendix VIII of the "White Paper."

(*b*) aboriginal and hill tribes not included in (*a*); and

(*c*) members of notified Criminal tribes and their families.

The scheme for the benefit of the eligible communities comprises measures for the acquisition of house sites for them, the extension of education by opening separate schools wherever necessary or by making arrangements for their admission to the ordinary schools, the provision of drinking water wells, village roads, burial grounds, etc., and the selection of waste lands for assignment to them for cultivation. The assignment of land is made by the Revenue department.

The work relating to the Criminal Tribes Settlements which was previously done by the Labour department has been temporarily transferred to the Police department. The Agency functions in respect of the Administration of the Emigration Act which was previously performed by the Provincial Government assisted by the Commissioner of Labour was taken over by the Central Government with effect from 1st October 1944.

Commissioner of Labour.—The Commissioner is the head of the Labour department. He is entrusted with the administration of the Factories Act, Madras Maternity Benefit Act, Payment of Wages Act, Indian Trade Unions Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, the Weekly Holidays Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. A staff of Factory Inspectors assist him in the administration of the Factories Act, Madras Maternity Benefit Act and the Payment of Wages Act. A staff of Labour officers assist him in the settlement of labour disputes. If the disputes cannot be settled departmentally they are referred for adjudication. He has a personal assistant to assist him in the eligible communities' work and an Assistant Commissioner of Labour to assist him in the work relating to industrial labour and administration of Workmen's Compensation Act and Weekly Holidays Act, etc. There is also a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories to assist him in the factories work.

District Labour Officers.—They are appointed by the Collectors of districts. They are entrusted only with the work relating to the amelioration of the conditions of the eligible communities.

Special Revenue Inspectors.—They work under the District Labour Officers.

19. THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Rational exploitation and proper conservation and development of aquatic resources is the main object of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Its activities are directed chiefly towards—

(1) increasing catches by improved fishing methods and the extension of fishing grounds,

(2) augmenting the present output of fish crop, particularly in inland waters by,

(*a*) stocking them with fish seed,

(*b*) transplanting,

(*c*) the introduction of new varieties, and

(*d*) technical care of crop,

(3) conserving long range resources by protective legislation with due safeguards for the immediate harvest,

(4) utilizing the commodity by,

(*a*) processing and preserving the surplus by sun-drying, salt-curing, pickling, canning, smoking, semi-drying, etc.,

(*b*) manufacturing by-products like liver oil, body oil, fish meal, manure, isinglass, beche-de-mer, shell-grit, etc.

(5) exploiting the valuable pearl and chank fisheries, other shell fisheries, the turtle fishery, sponges and corals and the sea-weed resources, etc.,

(6) proper marketing of fresh and preserved fish and fishery products,

(7) specialized research in fishery science,

(8) fisheries education through instruction, demonstration and propaganda, and

(9) socio-economic rehabilitation of fisherfolk and others engaged in the fishery industry and the fish trade.

The Director of Industries and Commerce is the administrative head. He is assisted by two Deputy Directors of Fisheries (one at Madras and the other at Calicut) in the general administration of the inland and marine sections and in formulating and executing various plans of development, with the help of the Inland Fisheries Development Board at Madras and the West Coast Fisheries Development Board at Calicut.

A special craft and tackle section has been established to devise, demonstrate and popularize improved fishing methods for different types of water.

The deep sea fishing section of the department conducts fishing operations in different areas to locate fishing grounds and to demonstrate off shore fishing. It organizes extensive line fishing operations to augment the catches of sharks to feed the shark liver oil industry.

The department maintains 112 fish-curing yards along the coast where fishermen get facilities for curing surplus fish for which duty free salt is sold in the yards. An experimental salt factory on the West Coast has started the manufacture of salt departmentally for supply to the fish-curing yards.

The Special Officer, Fish Manure Industry, organizes and demonstrates the manufacture of high class guano, fish oil and fish manure from fish wastes and surplus fish.

Experiments in preservation and processing of fish are being revived and pursued on modern lines in the new Technological Laboratory which is being initiated on the West Coast under the preservation officer with Bio-chemical and Thermo-physical assistants. A fish factory at Akividu and another at Pulicat manufacture semi-dried prawns from inland lakes.

The Pearl and Chank section at Tuticorin organizes and works the chank fisheries annually. The pearl banks lying in the Gulf of Mannar are annually inspected and the appearance and progress of the oyster crop watched for the timely conduct of the Pearl Fishery.

The life history, growth rate and movements of the chanks and other shell fishes, studies on the Pearl oyster including its life history, oceanographic and other factors influencing its fishery, etc., and the promotion of pearl production by artificial inducement are regularly worked out by the Marine Biological section of the department. The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Marine Biology), Calicut, directs these and other investigations on the bionomics of marine food fishes, including their feeding, growth, breeding, migration, environmental biota physico-chemical factors, etc.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Freshwater Research), Madras, directs similar research on inland water fishes at the Freshwater Biological Station at Madras supplemented by the departmental fish farms and other waters. The hydrologist attached to the Freshwater Biological Research Station at Madras studies the physico-chemical factors of hydro-biology affecting productivity.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Inland Development), Madras, is in charge of various schemes to develop inland fisheries. He supervises the work of the Rural Fishery Demonstration centres which were recently opened to survey all cultivable waters and to organize demonstration farms for facilitating seed distribution and instruction on fish culture to interested persons. The other sectional Assistant Directors administer the departmental fish farms and supervise work connected with stocking of tanks departmental fishing, conservancy and fish sales.

The Superintendent, Fisheries Training, Madras, trains graduates and postgraduates in an half-yearly course of general fishery work, while interested members of the public are trained in the art of fish-farming in a popular Short-Term Course.

The Fisheries Information-cum-propaganda unit which has recently been opened at Madras is to gather, sort, maintain and disseminate all available information on fishery matters and effect useful propaganda through exhibitions, lectures, radio talks, articles, pamphlets, etc.

The department maintains fifty and odd schools for fisher children where free education and midday meals are offered. These schools on the West Coast are in the charge of the Assistant Director

of Fisheries (Coast), Calicut. Besides supervising the work of these schools, he organizes Fisherman's Co-operative Societies and makes arrangements for providing loans and subsidies to improve the social and economic condition of the fishermen who are the backbone of the industry.

20. THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department deals with—

(*a*) Government buildings and major water-supply and drainage schemes and defence works, and

(*b*) irrigation, water-power and famine relief.

There are two Chief Engineers for the two branches, (*a*) Buildings and Defence and (*b*) Irrigation. The senior of them deals with establishment in consultation with the other. The Chief Engineer (Buildings and Defence) controls the Boiler Inspection Department, the Sanitary Engineering Department, the Provincial Broadcasting Department, the Consulting Architect and the Municipal Engineering Establishments including Municipal Engineers.

A Special Chief Engineer has been recently appointed to deal with the Tungabhadra and Ramapadasagar Projects.

The *Senior Chief Engineer* controls the higher officers of the Public Works Department either directly or by recommendations to the Government. Each Chief Engineer is responsible for the work of his branch. He exercises a concurrent control with the audit officer over the duties of the officers of the department in connexion with the maintenance of accounts, prepares the budget, watches the receipt of revenue, expenditure, and is responsible for important structural designs.

The *Superintending Engineer* is in charge of a circle which consists of two or more districts. He is responsible to the Chief Engineer for administration and general professional control over departmental works. He has limited powers of control over staff. He is expected to inspect important works, control expenditure, supervise audit of accounts, prepare designs of important works and exercise supervision over local fund and municipal works.

The *Executive Engineer* is generally in charge of a district. He is responsible for the execution and management of all departmental works in his area and for the correct maintenance of accounts. He controls the subordinate staff. He has also to assist the Collector with his advice and consult the Collector as regards the non-technical aspects of all proposals for new works. He is *ex officio* adviser to all Government departments and local bodies in his area.

The *Subdivisional Officer* is in charge of a portion of a district and is responsible to the Executive Engineer for works in his area.

Supervisors and *Overseers* are in charge of one or two taluks or of an important work such as an irrigation canal.

Apart from the schemes now under execution this Government have taken up detailed investigation for the construction of a reservoir to be named Ramapadasagar across the Godavari. Messrs. Savage and Dunn, American Engineers, have inspected the dam site and stated that the scheme is quite a good scheme and technically feasible. It is estimated to cost more than Rs. 66 crores (the total sum at charge being Rs. 89·68 crores). It is of all-India importance in that it brings under new irrigation 23½ lakhs of acres and improves supply to another 21 lakhs of acres. It also provides *navigable* canals of 170 miles joining the Vizagapatam harbour to Kistna and makes Godavari navigable for 120 miles. The scheme is designed to produce a million tons of additional rice and 75,000 KW. of continuous power. Imports of rice to the extent of 800,000 tons from Burma to Madras and the States of Travancore and Cochin valued at over Rs. 20 crores will be wiped out, thus helping to abolish famine in India. It will also provide work for 50,000 demobilized personnel during the next five years and employment for a larger labour force for twelve years during the construction of the dam, and thereafter for cultivation.

21. THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.

The Electricity department was constituted in April 1932. It deals with—

(i) investigation and survey of water power sites,

(ii) construction, operation, maintenance and development of hydro and thermal electric undertakings of the Government,

(iii) administration of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the rules thereunder, and

(iv) general matters concerning electrical development in the Province.

2. The Chief Engineer for Electricity is the head of the department.

3. In view of the rapid expansion of its work and its extensive development programme, the department was reorganized in 1944, and now comprises the following functional branches :—

(i) Power development.

(ii) Operating systems.

(iii) Technical.

Branches (i) and (ii) are under General Superintendents with powers approximating those of a Chief Engineer. The General Superintendent, Power Development, is in charge of new projects and construction works as well as investigations and surveys. The General Superintendent, Operating Systems, is in charge of the power systems and is responsible for their satisfactory operation and maintenance and for the commercial work of the department. The technical branch is in the charge of a Superintending Engineer who is responsible for the preparation of all technical designs required for both development and operation. The Chief Engineer is responsible to Government for the efficient administration of the

whole department, co-ordinating the work of the two General Superintendents and the technical branch and directing their activities. There is a Chief Electrical Inspector to Government for the administration of the Indian Electricity Act and for dealing with all matters concerning licensed undertakings.

4. *General.*—Electric power supply in the Province is in the hands of three authorities, Government, private companies, licensees and local body licensees.

Government through the Electricity department own hydro-electric power stations at Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam, with an interconnecting net-work of transmission and distribution lines covering a fair part of thirteen districts from Chittoor to Tinnevelly and Chingleput to Malabar. They also own four thermal stations in the Andhra area, at Bezwada, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Kurnool respectively. Installed capacity in Government power plant totals 110,000 KW. and the transmission system includes over 3,300 miles of high-tension lines operating at voltages from 11,000 to 110,000. The low tension distribution lines cover more than 2,000 miles. The capital invested was Rs. 822 lakhs at the end of 1945–46.

There are 80 licensees in all, of whom 45 are private companies and 35 local bodies. They cover an area which is about one-seventh of the Province. The capital invested by the licensees amounts to over Rs. 500 lakhs. Twenty-one of them generate their own power, the most important being the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. Government will be acquiring the Madras Electric Supply Undertaking in August 1947 on the expiry of the licence, and a scheme for extending the Madras Power Station at a cost of Rs. 110 lakhs has been sanctioned and work has commenced.

Electric supply is now available in seventy-eight municipalities, the only three not having it being Tadpatri, Nandyal and Palacole. It is also available in more than 1,000 villages mostly in the hydro-electric areas.

5. *Development programme.*—The following new schemes providing additional power plant and transmission lines have been sanctioned :—

	Installed capacity.	E.H.T. transmission.	Estimated cost.
	KW.	MILEAGE.	RS. IN LAKHS.
1 Machkund Scheme (initial stage)	51,750	216	420
2 Moyar Hydro Project	24,000	80	193
3 Madras Thermal Plant Extension	15,000	..	110
4 Papanasam Hydro Extension	7,000	..	39
5 Bezwada Thermal Extension	6,000	84	68
6 Vizagapatam Thermal Extension	3,000	..	23
7 Mettur-Madras Interconnexion	..	124	69
8 Madura Thermal Station	12,000	..	88
9 Ceded Districts Grid	Bulk power from Mysore.	116	50
10 Pykara III Stage and	27,000	..	255
Moyar II Stage	12,000	..	

Work on the above schemes is in hand and will get completed before 1950–51. The installed generating capacity in the Province will then be over double what it is now.

6. The General Superintendent, Power Development, who is in charge of the construction of the above schemes, has now three circles under him, each under a Civil Superintending Engineer—the Madras Circle, the Moyar Circle and the Machkund Circle.

7. The General Superintendent, Operating Systems, has four operating systems under his control each under a Superintending Engineer :—

(i) Pykara Hydro-Electric System.
(ii) Mettur Hydro-Electric System.
(iii) Papanasam Hydro-Electric System.
(iv) Andhra Thermal Scheme comprising—
Vizagapatam Steam Station.
Bezwada Steam Station.
Cocanada Oil Station.
Kurnool Oil Station.

Each Superintending Engineer is assisted by two or three Divisional Electrical Engineers in charge of power districts.

The Divisional Electrical Engineer is responsible to the Superintending Engineer for the execution and management of all technical and field works in his district. He is also expected to assist in the commercial work in his district and to keep himself and the Superintending Engineer informed of all commercial, industrial and rural development. He is *ex officio* professional adviser to all departments of Government and local bodies within the limits of his charge.

The Assistant Engineer is in charge of works, operation, distribution (including commercial activities) or construction, as the case may be, in the area assigned to him which is generally a portion of a district. He is responsible to the Divisional Electrical Engineer for the departmental activities in his area.

Junior Engineers and Supervisors are in charge of erection, operation and maintenance of power-houses, sub-station works and transmission lines.

22. THE HIGHWAYS DEPARTMENT.

The Highways Department was formed on 1st April 1946. The Chief Engineer of the Highways Department is in charge of all important roads and bridges in the Province and is under the administrative control of Government in the Public Works Department.

The less important roads which are left in the charge of District Boards and other works of the District Boards and the Panchayat Boards under them are attended to by the Highways Department

under the administrative control of the District Boards concerned. The Divisional Engineers will be responsible to the District Boards so far as these works are concerned.

The question as to whether there should be a separate cadre for the Highways Department or not is under the consideration of Government.

The Chief Engineer (Highways) exercises control along with the Audit Officer over officers of the department connected with the maintenance of accounts. He prepares the budget and watches expenditure and receipts.

The Superintending Engineer is in charge of one of five circles in the Province, each circle consisting of four or more districts. He is responsible to the Chief Engineer (Highways) for administration and general professional control over departmental works. He has limited powers of control over staff. He has to inspect all important works, control expenditure, supervise the audit of accounts, prepare estimates for important works and exercise supervision over district board works.

The Divisional Engineer is generally in charge of one of the six divisions in a circle. He is responsible for the execution and management of all departmental works in his jurisdiction and for the correct maintenance of accounts.

He is the District Engineer for the Revenue district or portions of such districts which comprise his area and is responsible to the district board or boards concerned for the supervision of the roads left in their charge and their other works.

The Subdivisional Officer or Assistant Engineer is in charge of a portion of a district and is responsible to the Divisional Engineer for works in his area.

Supervisors and Overseers are in charge of taluks or portions of taluks or of an important work.

23. THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Administration of the Ports in the Province which have not yet been declared major ports.—The conservancy of all minor ports except Tuticorin under the Indian Ports Act (Act XV of 1908) is vested in the Madras Port Department. It is concerned with the administration of the several Ports and Marine Acts in force in the Province and its scope is to provide facilities for safe entry and berthing of vessels for the loading and discharge of cargo and cattle and for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and troops, by the maintenance and construction of harbours and other accessories, including the maintenance of lighthouses and lights. It also warns shipping of all imminent dangers and issues such instructions as may be necessary for the guidance of mariners. Storm warning signals are also exhibited on the Port flag staff.

The expenses of the department are met by the levy of dues sanctioned from time to time by Government which are credited to distinct heads of accounts such as "the Minor Ports Fund," "the Landing and Shipping Funds" and the "Pilotage Funds." The funds are all administered by the Provincial Government.

The administrative head of the Department is the Presidency Port Officer. This officer is the Marine adviser to the Provincial Government. He is also the agent for Provincial Government consignments.

The executive officers of the Department are called either "Port Officers" or "Port and Assistant Port Conservators." The former are in charge of the more important out-ports and the latter are in charge of the less important ones. The work of landing, shipping and transporting Government stores is also carried out departmentally by these officers.

A subdivision in the charge of an Assistant Engineer for marine works is attached to the office of the Presidency Port Officer. There is also an Inspecting Dredging Engineer attached to the Department to organize and oversee dredging operations at the minor ports. A special division in the charge of an Executive Engineer has been formed temporarily for the purpose of carrying out improvements to the minor ports under the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme.

The administration of the Port of Tuticorin is carried on by a Port Trust Board constituted under Madras Act II of 1924.

24. THE BROADCASTING DEPARTMENT.

As a means to rural uplift the Government have sanctioned the installation and maintenance of radio receivers in the rural areas of this Province, for entertainment and instruction during the evening hours. A Radio Engineer has been appointed as the head of this department and he is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer (General, Buildings and Defence). He is being assisted by five Assistant Radio Engineers in charge of five circles. There are Radio Supervisors, in charge of Service Stations distributed all over the Province. They attend to the maintenance of radio sets.

A main laboratory and workshop is attached to the Radio Engineer's office at Madras, with three other smaller laboratories and workshops attached to the offices of the Assistant Radio Engineers, North, Central and South Circles, at Ellore, Madras and Trichinopoly.

A research section has recently been opened in the Radio Engineer's laboratory and workshops at Madras.

25. CIVIL SUPPLIES.

Introduction.—Out of a total area of 79·9 million acres in 1945–46 in the Province of Madras, about 10·2 million acres representing about 32 per cent of the normal net area cultivated are grown with paddy, 11·6 million acres or 37 per cent of the net area cultivated with millets, about 2·8 million acres or 9 per cent with pulses, and 1·8 million acres or 6 per cent with vegetables, fruits, etc., the remaining 16 per cent of the extent cultivated being sown with non-food crops. The acreage under rice is the largest under any single crop, food or non-food. About 4·9 million tons of rice and 2·8 million tons of millets are produced in a normal year. Rice constitutes about 63 per cent of the total cereal consumption of the Province but a good proportion of the population in the dry areas eats millets. Pulses are used to supplement cereals and do not form part of the main diet. The Province was never self-sufficient in cereals and the average net imports during the five years ending 1939–40 consisted of about 451,000 tons of rice, 9,600 tons of millets, 250,000 tons of pulses and grams and 66,000 tons of wheat and wheat products, working out to a total of about 777,000 tons of all sorts of food grains including pulses.

The first two years of the war did not materially affect the food situation in the Province except that the prices of cereals rose steadily; but the entry of Japan into the war in December 1941, the interruption of communications with Burma and the Eastern countries, and the subsequent conquest of Burma early in 1942 altered the situation considerably because the Province depended on these countries for 85·8 per cent of its total rice imports and 2·7 per cent of its total import of millets. To make the situation worse, the Provinces and States within India which used to import their rice requirements from these same Eastern countries began not only to stop exports to this Province but also to purchase from this Province. Ceylon, Travancore, Cochin and Bombay were mainly responsible for these imports. This Province which used to import 450,000 tons of rice every year, exported about 155,000 tons in 1941–42 and 282,000 tons in 1942–43.

To meet the new situation, the Government of India introduced its first measure of control in the form of the Foodgrain Control Order of 1942 which required the dealer in foodgrains to take out a licence, imposing certain conditions.

In the same year, the Madras Government assumed responsibility for the proper distribution of food grains in the Province. The export of foodgrains outside the Province was stopped. A system of Government purchase in the rice surplus areas and planned movement of the rice so purchased to the deficit districts was adopted. Later this was combined with a scheme of intensive procurement of the surplus with the producers. The new system was

brought into force at first in the heavily deficit districts and later in all the districts of the Province. The important feature of intensive procurement is that the entire surplus of foodgrains with the producer, after making allowance for his normal requirements for household consumption, payment of rent, etc., is to be handed over at prices fixed by the Government to an agent nominated by them. This agent is to move his stocks in accordance with the directions of the Government.

Statutory rationing was introduced first in Madras City in September 1943, and was extended to other urban areas of the Province by the end of June 1944. District wide statutory rationing was introduced in Malabar district in the second half of 1944. Rural rationing on a non-statutory basis was later introduced in the heavily deficit districts of Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, etc. At the beginning of 1946 the position became so serious, owing to the failure of food crops from excess of water in the northern districts and lack of water in the southern districts, that rationing was introduced throughout the Province.

The entire organisation of the Civil Supplies Department has been built up from the year 1942 by a process of trial and error, and according to local needs. Special staff were appointed wherever necessary but generally speaking, the Collector and his subordinates in the Revenue Department were in charge of the administration of the various Control Orders in the districts. Their work was supervised by Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies, each in charge of a few districts, the whole organisation being under the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, who is a member of the Board of Revenue. Special staff were appointed whenever the need arose and were abolished when the need abated. The present position is as follows:—

There are three territorial Deputy Commissioners of Civil Supplies for procurement of food grains (North, South and Central); one Deputy Commissioner (General) at headquarters, and another in charge of fuel. There is also an Assistant Commissioner of Civil Supplies in charge of the movement of foodgrains, etc. The district staff consists of a District Supply Officer, Taluk Supply Officers and Firka Supply Officers. The District Supply Officer is the Assistant of the Collector in all matters such as procurement, movement, etc., of foodgrains and other essential commodities and the Taluk Supply Officer is the assistant of the Tahsildar in regard to similar matters. Special Rationing Officers have been appointed for statutorily rationed areas and Taluk and Firka Supply Officers are responsible for rationing in the rest of the district. The entire work relating to rationing is co-ordinated by a District Rationing Officer who is the assistant of the Collector in these matters. In a few districts the District Supply Officer is also the District Rationing Officer. In the district of Malabar, however, statutory rationing has been introduced throughout the district. There is in that district a District Food Reorganisation Officer who is

assisted by two Deputy District Supply Officers and Taluk and Assistant Taluk Supply Officers in charge of both procurement and rationing. The District Rationing Officer is concerned with only the rationing part of the whole scheme. He is responsible for the proper distribution of existing stocks on the basis of ration cards issued according to the rules laid down by Government. He exercises supervision over the retail dealers. A Provincial Controller of Rationing with two deputies is responsible for supervising the statutory rationing in the towns and in Malabar district. The District Supply Officer is responsible to the Collector for the provision of stocks, procurement of foodgrains within the district and receipt of imported foodgrains. Registers are maintained by village officers both for the purpose of procurement and rationing. These registers show the quantity of foodgrains that a producer has surplus to his requirements.

In the middle of 1946, the Government introduced a scheme for the association of non-officials with the administration of the Civil Supplies Department. Village Committees consisting of five to eight members were selected by the Tahsildars in consultation with the villagers and M.L.As. Two members from each firka were elected by the members of the Village Committees to a Taluk Committee and one member was elected by each Taluk Committee to a District Committee. Certain officers are ex-officio members of the District and Taluk Committees. The Village Committee's main function is to certify to the accuracy and equity of the entries in the *demand lists* maintained by the village officers. Appeals lie against the decision of the Village Committee to the Taluk Committee, and final authority vests in the District Committee. The broad lines on which the rationing is worked is as follows :—

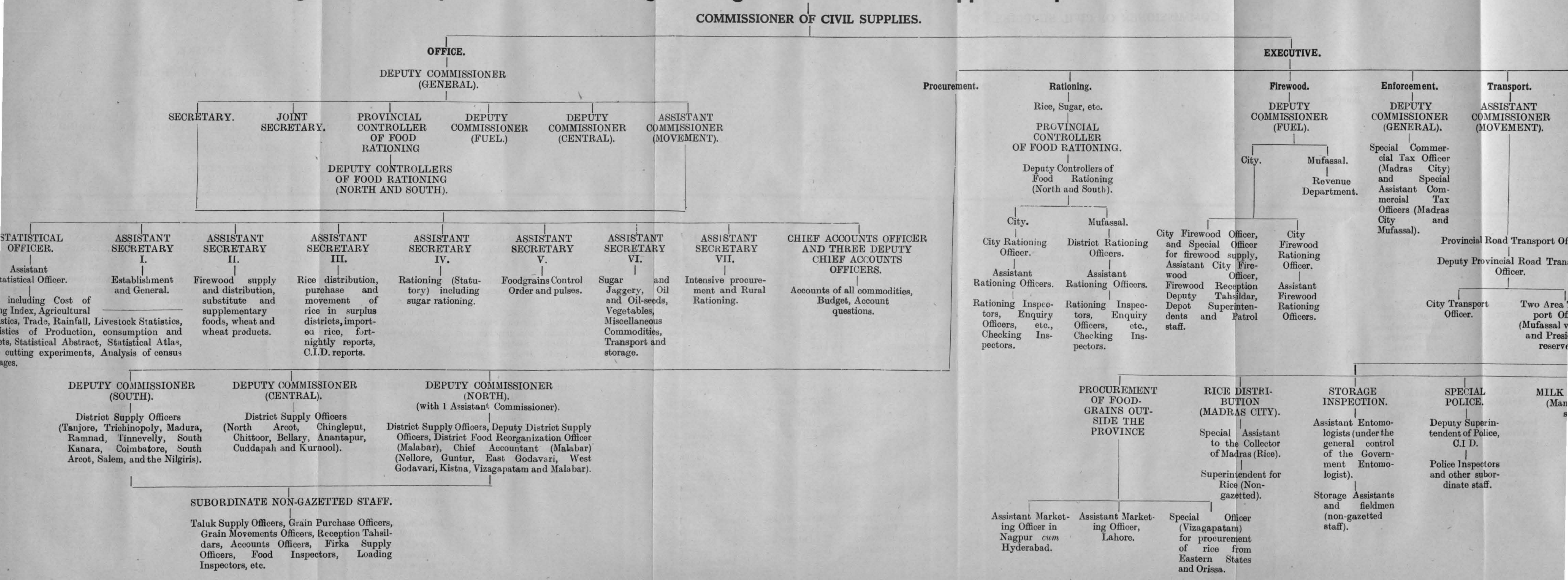
Adults get a ration of two units per day. The unit is altered from time to time according to the stock position in the Province or sometimes even in the district. The present ration is 5 ounces per unit. Persons between the ages of 2 and 12 get half rations. Cards are generally issued for a family in the name of the head of the family. Card-holders have to register with a retail dealer. Generally a retail dealer is not permitted to have more than 500 card-holders on his register. The retail dealer sends weekly indents for stocks according to the consumption during the previous week, and he obtains an authority from the Rationing Officer concerned, to get his stocks from a specified wholesaler. The wholesaler who is the agent of the Government, receives all imported stock and procures the surplus stocks in the district.

The Civil Supplies Department is also concerned with several other important commodities like pulses, sugar, potatoes, vegetables, milk, fish, livestock and firewood. Informal sugar rationing has been introduced in all the urban areas of the Province. Statutory rationing of firewood and sugar has been introduced in

Madras City and the requirements of the rest of the Province are attended to by the district staff concerned. With regard to the other commodities, the department is concerned with securing control of available stocks local or imported, and arranging for their equitable distribution. Informal rationing of pulses was introduced in the Madras City alone from 8th April 1947.

The Civil Supplies Department has also had to concern itself with devising means of putting into consumption several unfamiliar foodgrains such as wheat and wheat products, maida, barley flour and maize that are supplied by the Government of India. The need for intensive propaganda on these matters varies from time to time according to the quantities of unfamiliar foodgrains imported into the Province. The attached diagram gives a general idea of the organisation of the Civil Supplies Department.

Diagrammatic Representation showing the organization of Civil Supplies Department as on 1st June 1947.



CHAPTER III.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

The work of local administration is performed in urban areas in the Province by District Municipalities, in the City of Madras by the Corporation of Madras and in other areas by District Boards and Panchayats. The functions of these local bodies are defined by special Acts and Rules framed under them. Generally speaking, local bodies have complete freedom in framing their annual budgets, subject to adequate provision for payment of debt and obligatory services and the maintenance of a working balance. The Local Administration Department of the Government exercises general control over local bodies and is assisted by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards who in turn is assisted by a Personal Assistant and four Deputy Inspec ors of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. These latter are all touring officers.

There are 24 district boards, 81 municipalities and 7,088 panchayats.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

A district board has been constituted for every revenue district under the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.

The total number of members of a district board is subject to a minimum of 24 and a maximum of 52. Seats are reserved for minority communities and for women. The number of seats so reserved should not exceed one-fourth of the sanctioned strength of the district board but Government have taken power to fix the total number of reserved seats in excess of that proportion provided that the total strength of the board is increased by the same number as that by which the total number of reserved seats is increased. The total number of reserved seats in such cases should not however exceed one-third of the increased strength. The term of office of members is three years and they cannot be removed from office. The electorate is normally the same as that of the corresponding territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly but powers have been given to District Panchayat Officers or other persons authorized by the election authority to rectify omissions or other defects in the voters' lists at such time and in such manner as may be directed by Government. Owing to abnormal war conditions the ordinary elections due in 1940 to all local boards were postponed from time to time and elections were held only to fill casual vacancies.

The district board elects one of its members to be its President and another to be its Vice-President. The Government have power to remove a President or Vice-President of a district board from office if he wilfully omits to obey or disobeys the provisions of the Act or rules or orders issued thereunder or abuses the powers vested in him. The district board has powers to pass a motion

expressing want of confidence in its President or Vice-President and if the resolution is supported by three-fifths of the sanctioned strength of the board, the Government are bound to remove from office the President or the Vice-President as the case may be. Government have power to dissolve or supersede a district board and to appoint members when the board is reconstituted. All the district boards are now in the charge of special officers in view of the impending elections.

The main source of income of district boards is the land cess leviable at two annas in the rupee of the annual value of occupied lands in the district exclusive of land in municipalities. One-fourth of the cess levied in panchayat areas is credited to the panchayat funds and the balance to district boards. The district board derives income also from the grant of licences and permissions for dangerous and offensive trades, encroachments, etc. Some district boards levy a profession tax and derive substantial income from fees levied in their weekly markets.

The purpose for which the funds of the district board can be applied are set forth in sections 112 and 113 of the Act. They are in general everything necessary for, or conducive to, the safety, health, convenience, or education of the inhabitants and the provision of amenities. The principal services attended to by them are the construction, repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, rest-houses, hospitals, dispensaries, markets, slaughter houses and cart-stands. The district board finances public health establishments (except District Health Officers and Health Inspectors who are paid by Government) and makes provision for the training of midwives and vaccinators and the maintenance of elementary and secondary schools. The Vizagapatam and Malabar districts have been bifurcated (into two health districts each) for purposes of public health administration. Most of the district boards employ Assistant District Health Officers. The cost of these officers is met by Government in the first instance and 50 per cent of it is recovered subsequently from the district boards. The financial control over schools rests with the district board; but administrative control is with the Director of Public Instruction and transfers, etc., of elementary school teachers can now only be made after consultation with the District Educational Officer in the case of boys' schools and the Inspectress in the case of girls' schools. The Government sanctioned in 1945–46 a scheme for the introduction of compulsory elementary education and the supply of midday meals to school children in selected villages in each district. The cost in 1946–47 is estimated at Rs. 44 lakhs for compulsory elementary education and Rs. 49 lakhs for midday meals. The whole expenditure is practically met from Provincial funds. The district boards manage charitable endowments transferred to them by the Government. Government have powers to require any district board to make provision for the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges, culverts, etc., in its charge to such extent as they consider necessary and practicable.

The resolutions of the district board have to be carried into effect by its President in whom the entire executive power is vested.

Before the war, all the roads in the Province were maintained by the local boards and municipal councils with the exception of about 1,400 miles of roads consisting of ghat roads, roads in agency tracts and on canal banks, etc., which were maintained by the Public Works Department. During the war about 3,000 miles of roads of military importance were taken over by the Provincial Public Works Department for maintenance at a higher standard. As it has not been possible for district boards to maintain all the roads under their control properly, mainly on account of the inelasticity of their revenues and the necessity of incurring increased expenditure on public health, education, etc., Government have taken over with effect from 1st April 1946 all important roads from local bodies for maintenance and development in order to maintain the important roads at a higher and a uniform standard and have constituted a Provincial Highways Department for the maintenance and development of these roads. About 14,000 miles of important roads are now directly under Government and about 23,000 miles of roads under district boards.

Prior to 1st April 1946 the Government placed at the disposal of each district board an Engineer called the District Board Engineer who belonged to a Provincial service, to be in charge of the engineering activities of the district board. Under him there were Assistant Engineers and Overseers who were in the service of the district boards. On the formation of the Highways department the Divisional Engineer of that department has been appointed to perform all the functions of the District Engineer and he will be responsible, so far as district board works are concerned, to the district board or boards concerned. From 1st February 1947, district boards have no separate staff of Assistant Engineers and Supervisors. The Highways department staff will attend to the work of district boards as well as that of the Highways department. The porportionate cost of the staff will be recovered from district boards.

Sections 37 to 41 of the Act deals with the power of control over local boards that may be exercised by the Government and the District Collector. They can call for reports and inspect records. The local Government and, where immediate action is necessary in the interests of public health or safety, the Collector may suspend a resolution of the district board. In the latter case, the Collector's order may be confirmed or cancelled by the Government. In cases of emergency where public safety is endangered, the Collector can take action which a local board can take but neglects to do and recover the cost from the local board. If a local board neglects to do its statutory duty the Government can cause it to be performed and recover the cost from the local board.

Prior to 1st April 1946 Government gave grants to district boards annually for the maintenance of trunk and important marketing roads and for special repairs for such roads. After the transfer of the important roads to Government on 1st April 1946,

the payment of these grants has been stopped. They also gave non-recurring grants for original works on trunk, important marketing and second-class roads and for dustless surfacing to roads in built-up areas without regard to the classification of the road and for village communications. These grants will continue to be given in respect of the roads left with district boards. Government grants will be given to district boards for formation of new roads included in the Provincial Post-war Road Development programme. As regards schemes for improvements of roads included in the programme grants will be given, where the district board is unable to meet the whole or a part of the cost from its funds.

Compensation for loss of income from tolls and profession tax will continue to be paid to district boards.

Sixteen district boards have been directed to give effect to the revised scales of pay recently decided upon by Government. The question of directing the other district boards to adopt the revised scales of pay is under consideration.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

The administration of the municipal affairs of the City of Madras is governed by the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 (Madras Act IV of 1919). Section 4 of this Act entrusts the administration to the following three authorities :—

(1) The Council,

(2) The Standing Committees of the Council, and

(3) The Commissioner.

The Council consists of 85 elected councillors as shown under :—

(*a*) Sixty-six elected divisional councillors of whom 50 shall be persons elected to general seats, five to seats specially reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes, four to seats specially reserved for Muslims, two to seats specially reserved for Indian Christians, one to a seat specially reserved for Anglo-Indians and four to seats specially reserved for women,

(*b*) four councillors elected to seats specially reserved for labour, and

(*c*) ten to be elected one each by the following bodies :—

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, the Madras Trades Association, the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association, the Southern India Skins and Hides Merchants' Association, the Piecegoods Merchants' Association, the Madras Port Trust, and the University of Madras.

(*d*) Five Aldermen of whom one shall be a woman elected by the councillors referred to in clauses (*a*) to (*c*).

The Government may, in addition to the above, appoint not more than three persons having special knowledge or experience of any subject relating to municipal administration as special councillors for such subjects. All councillors hold office for three years. Owing however to the abnormal war conditions, the ordinary elections due every year have been postponed since 1940.

Under section 23 of the Act, the Municipal Government of the City vests in the Council.

At its meeting after November 1st each year, the Council elects one of its members to be its Mayor and another as its Deputy Mayor. The duties of the Mayor are to preside at meetings of the Council. All official correspondence with the Government passes through him. Under the Act, there should be six Standing Committees to deal with (1) Taxation and Finance, (2) Works, (3) Public Health, (4) Education, (5) Accounts and (6) Town-Planning and Improvements. Each committee consists of seven members elected by the Council from its own number and elects one of its members to be its chairman at its first meeting after November 1st each year. The powers and duties of the Standing Committees are defined by regulations framed by the Council.

The Commissioner who is appointed by Government is not a member of the Council and he holds office for a renewable period of three years. He may be removed by the Government and shall be so removed, if at a special meeting of the Council, 43 councillors vote for his removal. He has the right to attend the meeting of the Council or of a Standing Committee and he must attend any meeting if so required by the Mayor. He is bound to carry out every resolution of the Council which is not cancelled by the Government. Subject to the powers conferred by the Act on the Council or the Standing Committee, all executive power vests in the Commissioner. The principal officers of the staff are the Revenue Officer, the Health Officer, the Engineer, the Water-works Engineer, the Electrical Engineer and Educational Officer who are appointed by the Council subject to confirmation by the Government.

The functions of the Corporation may be found in Schedule V of the Act where it is laid down that the objects on which the municipal funds may be spent include, in general, all matters necessary or conducive to the safety, convenience, education and health of the citizens and the provision of all modern civic amenities and all matters incidental to the administration.

In recent times, the Corporation of Madras has been devoting increasing attention to the improvement of slum conditions for the poorer labouring classes and the provision of better tenement houses for them. It has also devoted considerable attention to expansion of playing grounds for school children on the foreshore of Marina. It is also tackling the beggar problem by the provision of a special home for infirm and diseased beggars and a work house for able-bodied beggars. In order to relieve congestion in the City, to control effectively public health in the areas lying close to the City, and to safeguard the health of the inhabitants of the City from infection from those areas, the Government have extended the limits of the City with effect from 1st April 1946, so as to include an area of about 20 square miles lying within the defunct Saidapet Municipality Sembiam and Aminjikarai Panchayats, etc.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

The duties devolving on local boards under the Madras Local Boards Act are discharged in municipal areas by municipal councils constituted under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. The affairs of each municipality are administered by a council and an executive authority styled the Commissioner.

The minimum number of councillors of each council is 16 while the maximum is 36. All the members of the council are elected. A member of the council cannot be removed from office. The franchise for municipal councils has been brought into line with that of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly. Elected members hold office for a period of three years from 1st November. If a seat falls vacant within this period, a member is elected for the rest of the period. Owing to the situation created by the war, the ordinary elections in 1939 to municipal councils have been postponed from time to time. All municipal councils are now in charge of Special Officers in view of the impending general elections.

Every council elects one of its members as chairman and another as its vice-chairman. Neither the chairman nor the vice-chairman draws any salary. The Government have power to remove the chairman or the vice-chairman from office if he wilfully omits or refuses to carry out the provisions of the Act or rules or orders issued thereunder or abuses the powers vested in him. A no-confidence motion against a municipal chairman, if carried with the support of not less than three-fifths of the sanctioned strength of the council, entails his removal from office by Government.

The council fixes the rates of taxes to be levied within its jurisdiction, subject to statutory limitation concerning the nature and the rates of taxes except in the case of tax on property for which no restriction on the rates has been prescribed. Government have taken power under section 81-A to direct any municipal council to levy property tax at such rate and with effect from such date as they may specify in an order and the council will be bound to levy the tax accordingly. The larger councils have a first-class Health Officer and the smaller ones generally have a second-class Health Officer. The pay of these officers is partly met by the council. Some municipal councils employ Engineers.

Prior to 1st April 1946, the Government gave grants to municipal councils every year for the maintenance of trunk roads. With the transfer of these roads to the Highways department on 1st April 1946 these grants have been stopped but grants given for providing improved surfacing to roads in built-up areas will be continued. Compensation for loss of income from tolls and profession tax continues to be paid to municipal councils.

From 1945–46, the Government have taken certain measures to augment the resources of local bodies and this will give the smaller municipalities, in particular, some financial assistance.

Forty-two Municipal Councils have been directed to give effect to the revised scales of pay. The question of directing the

remaining municipal councils to adopt the revised scales is under consideration. The question of increasing the powers of municipal councils is also engaging attention.

Village Panchayats.

There are about 7,088 panchayats in this Province with a population of 10 millions living within their jurisdiction. Provision has been made in the Madras Local Boards Act for the appointment of wholetime executive officers to panchayats. In practice, however, executive officers are only appointed to panchayats with an income of Rs. 5,000 and over. The condition of panchayats has been found to be generally very unsatisfactory as strong faction exists in many villages which prevent the administration from doing any useful work. Hence, it was proposed to remove panchayats from the ambit of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and to frame a separate enactment therefor. An Act was accordingly enacted but has not been brought into force.

The question of enacting fresh comprehensive legislation regarding the administration of panchayats investing them with larger powers than at present is now under consideration.

General.

Owing to the abnormal rise in prices, municipal councils and local boards have found it difficult to find funds to meet the increased cost of administration, particularly by way of dearness allowance to their staff. The Government have had to pay large sums as grants in 1943–44, 1944–45 and 1945–46 to enable them to meet this difficulty. In order to enable local bodies to meet their present requirements and to find funds for schemes of post-war development, the Government have ordered—

(1) payment to district boards and municipal councils in four annual instalments commencing from 1945–46 of Rs. 74 lakhs of the arrear toll compensation due for the period from 1931–32 to 1940–41 ; and

(2) assignment of the net income from entertainments tax.

In 1945-46, two enactments were passed to provide for the following :—

(1) levy of a surcharge on stamp duty on transfers of immovable property and the grant of the revenue therefrom to local bodies ; and

(2) enhancement of the rate of land-cess levied in local board areas from annas $1\frac{1}{2}$ to annas 2 in the rupee.

Panchayat Courts.

A panchayat court may be formed for a single village or for a group of villages or for part of a village. Where it exists, the civil but not the criminal jurisdiction of the village headman is ousted. The criminal jurisdiction of a panchayat court is very much larger than that of a village headman. It is competent to try a number of the less important offences under the Indian Penal Code and a certain number of offences under special and local laws. Its powers

of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fine. Its civil jurisdiction is the same as that of the village munsif and may extend to suits, the money value of which is Rs. 200. The procedure of the court is summary and though a party may be represented by a friend, no legal practitioner is permitted to appear before the court.

The court is elected according to rules prescribed by the Government by all adult males resident in the village or group of villages. The number of members is from 5 to 12. The Collector is empowered to appoint, in his discretion, not more than two members, from minority communities, not already represented in the court. Each member holds office for three years. At present the election takes place under the supervision of the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar and is by a show of hands at a general assembly of the villagers. Objections to an election are disposed of by the Revenue Divisional Officer. The court elects its own president and vice-president. The Collector has power to suspend or remove the President or Vice-President or a member of the court for incapacity, misconduct or other just and sufficient cause and must do so if required by the District Judge for such cause. An appeal against such a punitory order lies to the Board of Revenue, or if the punishment is at the instance of the District Judge, to the High Court.

FOREST PANCHAYATS.

A forest panchayat is a committee elected for the sole purpose of managing the forests to which the villagers look for firewood and for grazing and other conveniences. A forest panchayat may exist for a village or group of villages. It is elected by the general body of cattle-owners residing in the village or villages served by the forest in question from among themselves, the number for each village or groups of villages being elected by the cattle-owners of that particular village or group of villages. The committee so elected elects its own president. It then enters into a written agreement with the Government for the management of the Government forests entrusted to it. The agreement authorizes the panchayat to issue grazing permits up to a specified maximum, collect grazing fees at stipulated rates and to enjoy all minor forest produce. In return, the panchayats agree to protect the reserve from illegal grazing and felling, goat browsing and fire by employing watchers and supervising their work and to pay a suitable rent to the Government on the area entrusted to its charge. Provision is also made in the agreements for improvements which the forest panchayats are to carry out in their forests in order to increase their usefulness. Any increase in income due to the good management and improvement of forests by panchayats is at their disposal for expenditure in further improvements to the forest. The Government reserve to themselves the right to resume a forest from the control of a panchayat if the panchayat fails to protect the forest adequately or allows it to deteriorate. The supervision of the work of the panchayats has been delegated to District Collectors subject to the general control of the Board of Revenue.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. LAND TENURE AND SETTLEMENT.

Land tenure.—The main varieties of land tenure under the Government are—(1) perpetual free holds held under a title-deed showing proprietorship as against the Government and paying no land revenue; (2) enfranchised inams or grants of land or of the land revenue thereon showing proprietorship as against the Government, and paying a quit-rent fixed for ever, calculated at a favourable rate; (3) zamindaris or landed estates held under a sanad or title-deed showing proprietorship as against the Government, and paying a land revenue or peishkash fixed in perpetuity; (4) unsettled palaiyams or landed estates held without sanads, the land revenue on which may be raised at the pleasure of the Government; (5) individual holdings under what is termed ryotwari tenure without a sanad expressly declaring proprietorship, and paying a revenue subject to additions and deductions in certain special circumstances and subject to revision at intervals of thirty years; (6) *inam* holdings including jaghirs, or grants of land or of land revenue held under a tenure dependent on the fulfilment of certain conditions; (7) lands held on special conditions as (*a*) on improvement leases called cowles and (*b*) under the favourable rules for planting topes or groves of trees; (8) lands held on leases other than cowles and lands held on licences; (9) lands alienated to local bodies and others for specific purposes.

About one-fifth of the whole Province is under zamindari tenure. The ryotwari system has been the principal tenure of this Province for over three quarters of a century.

Ryotwari settlement.—Before proceeding to describe the machinery by which the existing settlements have been effected, the modern meaning attached to the term ryotwari settlement may be explained. It means the division of all arable land, whether cultivated or not, into 'fields' and the assessment of each 'field' at a fixed rate for a term of years. The 'field' is an arbitrary area. There is no minimum size, but it is usual to fix a maximum which is at present 5 acres in wet and 10 acres in dry land. Where a survey field comprises the holdings of two or more occupants it is subdivided where such holdings are separately identifiable. Survey fields may also be subdivided to distinguish portions transferred or relinquished. The occupant pays the revenue so assessed on the area he actually occupies. This area may be constant or may vary from year to year with the relinquishment of old fields and the taking up of new ones. The occupant deals directly with the Government and is responsible only for his own holding. He is given a document called *patta*, which sets forth the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field in his occupation.

This *patta* is liable to revision every year, to bring it into accord with the actual state of affairs. The occupant enjoys all the advantages of proprietorship subject only to the payment of the revenue due on the lands held during the year. The lands can be inherited, sold or burdened for debt, in precisely the same manner as a proprietary right, provided that the person in whose name the land is registered in the Government accounts pays the revenue due to the State.

Procedure of settlement.—The first operation is the classification of the soils. For this purpose five great series are recognized: (1) the alluvial and exceptional, which includes the rich soils in the deltas of the great rivers, garden and other soils, permanently improved by long working; (2) the regar or regada, the so-called "black-cotton" soil; (3) the red ferruginous soil originating from sandstone, laterite, etc.; (4) the calcareous soil, originating from underlying strata of chalk or lime (of rare occurrence); and (5) the arenaceous soil (more or less pure sand on the sea coast, etc.). These series are adopted because they answer the requirements of being few, simple and well defined while they are universally acknowledged by the ryots. Every soil of the series may contain varieties in physical constitution. Each one has some one distinctive mineral constituent which is capable of reduction to an impalpable powder. This contains the characteristic mineral nutritive element of the soil, and is for convenience (though not, of course, with scientific accuracy) spoken of as "clay." Now, each series may exhibit this material or "clay" either pure or mixed with sand (as loam) or mixed with an excess of sand (sandy soil); and the difference affects the value of the soil because it makes it heavier or lighter more or less permeable, liable to cake, or able to retain moisture. Each series is thus divided into classes, the exceptional into two—"alluvial" and "permanently improved"—the others into three each, known as, "clayey," "loamy" and "sandy." The clayey soils of each series are those containing more than two-thirds clay, the loamy soils those with one-third to two-thirds clay and the rest sand, and the sandy soils those with more than two-thirds sand. So far the classification of soils proceeds, under fixed rules, according to their mechanical composition. Allowance is made for the presence of valuable or deleterious ingredients which affect the fertility of the soil by the subdivision of each class into 'sorts' according as the soil is best, good, ordinary, inferior or worst.

A revenue system based on field assessment demands naturally and necessarily the separate classification of each individual field, and this is the sanctioned method of the department; it is at the same time laid down that, though the details of classification extend to each field, the wider comparative view of the operations should never be overlooked.

The next stage is to ascertain what amount of crop each different class and sort of soil will produce. The same kind of crop is not always grown on the same soil nor on the same field from year to

year. It is necessary, therefore, to choose one or more standard grains (always food-grains, as food-products are the ultimate standards of values) to represent the general or average produce. The crop most extensively grown on irrigated lands is paddy; on unirrigated (or dry) lands several varieties of food-grains are grown and the crop cultivated on the largest area according to the cultivation accounts is usually selected as the standard, or more often two crops are taken, the areas under other crops being for settlement purposes presumed to be cultivated with one or other of these according to the relative value of the crop. A fair average outturn of the standard grains is then ascertained per acre of each class and sort of soil and this is called "the grain outturn." The criterion of such outturns is experience.

The grain outturns are next commuted into money. The commutation price is fixed as the average of the ryots' prices in the twenty non-famine years immediately preceding each settlement. From the results obtained by applying the commutation rate a deduction of from one-sixteenth to one-fourth is usually allowed on account of vicissitudes of season, and in view of the fact that the survey areas of fields include small extents of uncropped land, such as field ridges, irrigation distributaries, etc. Against the average value of the produce thus determined has to be set off the "cost of cultivation" the estimation of which is one of the most difficult and the most conjectural of the various steps in connexion with a settlement. The items of cost usually included in the estimate are (1) ploughing cattle, (2) agricultural implements, (3) seed, (4) manure, and (5) labour required for ploughing, sowing, reaping, etc. The method of calculation varies according to the description of crops grown, and the method of culture, as well as according to the mode in which these items were paid in each district. These expenses being deducted from the gross assets, i.e., the value of the total outturn, the result is the approximate net produce of the land under examination, and half of this or, more often, rather less than half is taken as the Government demand. The straw is usually taken as a set off against the item "feed of bullocks."

For the sake of simplicity and to avoid multiplication of rates, the classes and sorts of soil which have been found by experience to yield alike or very nearly so are arranged in grades called "tarams"; it follows that the values of half the net produce of the different classes and sorts of soil falling in the same grade are very nearly equal. Only one rate of assessment is therefore fixed for each grade, and, as far as possible, these rates are adjusted so that the descent from the highest to the lowest may be by a uniform amount in each grade. As soils possess different productive powers when irrigated and dry, it is necessary to adopt two scales of tarams, one for wet lands and another for dry lands. A third scale of rates is necessary for the garden lands in Malabar and South Kanara. As all villages have not the same advantages in respect of proximity to markets, facilities of communication, e.g.,

roads, canals, railways, means of irrigation, or position with regard to the sea, or rivers, or hills, and the character of the subsoil, inequalities would arise if the same set of wet and dry rates were applied throughout the tract under settlement. Villages are, therefore, arranged in groups, generally two or three for a district according to circumstances, and the irrigation sources are arranged in classes ; the rates of assessment are worked out as detailed above for the lands in the normal group of villages and under the normal class of irrigation, and are applied to those in the other groups and classes by being raised or lowered as the case may be. If two crops of paddy are grown on wet lands, a charge equal to half the original assessment is made for the use of the additional supply of water. On unirrigated lands, the fixed assessment remains unaltered, whatever the number of crops raised may be, unless water be taken to irrigate a crop from a Government source, in which case a charge is made for the water so taken. Deductions are allowed if water has to be raised to the fields by mechanical contrivances. No extra assessment is levied on account of the existence of wells whether in wet or dry lands.

Resettlements.—Every thirty years, the valuation of the State's share of the produce of the land is re-examined. This process is known as resettlement. Unless experience has shown that the other bases of the settlement (i.e., the soil classification, irrigation classification or village grouping) have proved defective in practice, they are retained unchanged. The work of a settlement party at a resettlement consists mainly of a study of the economic condition of the district, a general overhaul, where necessary, of the registration and other revenue records and the preparation of proposals for revision of the assessment mainly with reference to a comparison of the prices of the staple crops in the previous twenty non-famine years with the prices on which the expiring settlement was based. It has never been the practice to enhance the rates of assessment to the full extent of the rise of prices; the policy being to allow the ryot an increasing share in the profits of agriculture and thereby improve his standard of living.

Initial settlements and the first resettlements have been carried out in all districts of the Province, and in a majority of districts, the second resettlements also have been carried out. In 1937 the Government ordered that no new resettlement operations should be initiated and that the resettlement operations in progress should be discontinued so far as the enhancement of assessment on the basis of a rise in prices was concerned.

The settlement register.—The settlement register is the foundation on which the whole revenue administration rests. It forms a complete "Domesday Book" recording accurate information regarding every separate holding, large or small. The area of each field is given in acres and cents or hundredths of an acre, and the assessment thereon is noted against. A single field on the survey map may actually be divided amongst twenty ryots. In such a case there will be twenty sub-letters, and each ryot will have a separate

sub-line in the register giving full particulars of his holding, even though the extent of it be no more than one-hundredth part of an acre. From the register is prepared a ledger known as the *chitta* which gives each ryot's personal account with the Government. Every field or fraction of a field held by the same ryot is picked out from the settlement register, and entered in this ledger under his name with particulars of the area, assessment and other details. The total of the areas shows the extent of his different holdings in the village, and the total of the assessments is the amount due thereon by him to the Government. A copy of this, his personal account, is given to each ryot with a note as to the date on which each instalment falls due and is known as his *patta*.

Remission—(*a*) *Ordinary remission*.—The assessment on wet land and the water-rate on dry land cultivated with irrigated crops are in certain circumstances and as a matter of grace remitted wholly or partly. If no crop is grown or the crop is a constructive total loss for reasons beyond the ryot's control the entire wet assessment or the water-rate on the area irrigated may be remitted. Similarly where owing to deficiency of water, only a dry crop is raised on wet land the difference between the wet assessment and the corresponding dry assessment may be remitted. If a second-crop cannot be raised on "registered" double-crop wet land, the second-crop charge may be remitted. This concession does not, however, apply to "compounded" double-crop wet lands where the second-crop charge has been compounded at rates favourable to the ryot, and is payable even if only one crop is raised. Remissions of this type are granted, generally speaking, in individual cases and on the application of the ryot.

(*b*) *Remission in exceptional circumstances*.—In very exceptional circumstances such as widespread famine, drought and general failure of crops, or local calamities caused by floods, hail-storms, locusts and the like, the collection of both wet and dry assessment over entire tracts may be suspended or remitted wholly or in part.

Jamabandi.—The duration of the settlements and resettlements hitherto carried out is 30 years. During that period, neither the grain outturns nor the commutation rates are altered. Under the ryotwari system, however, the ryot is free to hold or relinquish whatever fields of his holdings he likes or to take up other available fields. He may also be liable to charges for the use of water from Government sources, for the occupation of waste lands or poramboke lands, and for the enjoyment of the products of Government trees. If his use, occupation or enjoyment is unauthorized and objectionable he may also be liable to penalties. He may also be eligible for remission in the circumstances already explained. There must therefore be an annual settling up to show what lands each ryot has actually held and what amount, on all accounts, he has actually to pay for the year. His *patta* may be revised or he may if necessary be given a fresh *patta* every year. This process, which is called the annual settlement or jamabandi, is conducted by the ordinary revenue staff.

2. THE SERVICES.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The Indian Civil Service, designated until 1890, the "Covenanted Civil Service of India," is the modern representative of the merchants, factors, and writers who were employed under covenant by the East India Company. Until 1919 this service was recruited only by competitive examination in London. During the war, however, there were few recruits and to fill up vacancies power was taken for a limited period under the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, to select candidates by nominations both in England and in India; further changes were introduced after the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919, mainly with a view to provide fresh avenues of recruitment whereby effect may be given to the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India (1912–1915) and amplified in the Report on Indian Constitution Reforms, that Indians should be appointed more extensively in the public services. As a result of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India in regard to the Indianization of the All-India Services, recruitment to the Indian Civil Service was so adjusted as to secure an equal number of Europeans and Indians in the cadre of the service by 1939. With the introduction of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, the rules of recruitment of the Indian Civil Service have been further revised so as to make the examination in India the main channel for the recruitment of Indians, which was the original intention, and a system of selection in England to make good any shortage in the number of European recruits obtained by open competition was also introduced. The five methods of recruitment now are, open competitive examination in London, separate competitive examination in India, nomination in England and in India, appointment from the Indian Bar, and promotion from the Provincial Civil Service.

In Schedule III to the Government of India Act, 1919, the following posts [among others], were reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service :—

(*a*) Secretaries to Government, except in the Public Works Department;

(*b*) Members of, and Secretaries to the Board of Revenue;

(*c*) District and Sessions Judges and Additional District and Sessions Judges; and

(*d*) Collectors and District Magistrates.

These and a certain number of appointments of Sub-Collector are classed as "superior," the "inferior" appointments being regarded as posts in which officers are trained for positions of independent responsibility. Under section 276 of the Government of India Act, 1935, these reservations remain valid until fresh rules are promulgated by the Secretary of State, under section 246 of the Act. Members of the Indian Civil Service in the judicial branch are eligible for appointment as High Court Judges under

section 220 of the Act. The cadre of the Indian Civil Service also provides for certain other appointments which are not reserved by statute, such as those of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Commissioner of Labour, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Governor's Secretary, one Deputy Commissioner of Excise, and the Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The post of Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations is usually held by a member of the Indian Civil Service. According to fresh rules promulgated by the Secretary of State under section 246 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the following posts are reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service in Madras.

Superior posts.

Chief Secretary to Government.
Members, Board of Revenue.
District and Sessions Judges, Selection Grade.
Secretaries to Government.
Collector of Madras.
Commissioner of Labour.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
Deputy Secretary to Government.
Secretary, Board of Revenue.
Joint Secretary, Board of Revenue.
Collectors.
Deputy Commissioner of Excise.
District and Sessions Judges, time-scale.
Additional District and Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.
Sub-Collector, I Grade.

Inferior posts.

Sub-Collectors, II Grade.
Under Secretaries to Government.

Statutory Rules were framed as long ago as 1892 under which a certain number of appointments ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service were scheduled as thrown open to members of the Provincial Civil Service and other persons domiciled in India. In the first instance fifteen appointments were thus thrown open to the members of the then newly formed Provincial Civil Service, including two posts of Collector and District Magistrate, four of District and Sessions Judges, one of Secretary to the Board of Revenue and eight of the Provincial Civil Service, i.e., the Deputy Collectors' cadre. The practice of "listing" particular appointments has since been given up and a certain number of superior posts are thrown open to members of the Provincial Services and the Bar. At present twenty-one superior appointments have been listed, nine on the executive side and twelve on the judicial side of which five are filled by direct recruitment from the Bar.

OTHER IMPERIAL SERVICES.

After the commencement of Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, appointments to the Civil Services in India other than the Indian Civil Service are made by the Secretary of State only to the Indian Police and the Indian Medical Service (Civil). Recruitment to the other All-India Services has been stopped except to such limited extent as may be necessary for the Indian Service of Engineers for the purpose of securing efficiency in irrigation in any Province. As the members of the other All-India Services, viz., the Indian Educational Service, the Indian Agricultural Service, the Indian Veterinary Service, the Indian Forest Service and the Indian Service of Engineers vacate their appointments in course of time by retirement or otherwise their places will be filled by officers of the corresponding Provincial Services.

The Secretary of State is empowered to make rules regarding the number and character of the reserved posts which are to be filled by persons appointed by him and except under such conditions as he may prescribe, no such post shall without his previous sanction be kept vacant for more than three months or be filled otherwise than by the appointment of persons recruited by him or be held jointly with any other post. The conditions of service of the officers appointed by the Secretary of State in respect of pay, leave, pension, medical attendance, etc., are prescribed by rules made by the Secretary of State. The rules apply to the officers of the Civil Services and civil posts appointed by the Secretary of State in Council before 1st April 1937.

Indian Police.—Direct recruitment to the Indian Police is made both in the United Kingdom and in India on the basis of a competitive examination. In the United Kingdom the examination is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners and in India by the Federal Public Service Commission. In addition to such direct recruitment, appointments to the superior posts in the Indian Police are also made by promotion from the Madras Police Service. The number of posts that can be reserved for such promotion is twenty per cent of the total number of superior posts in the Indian Police but the number actually reserved is slightly less. Recruitment is regulated so as to secure an equality of European and Indian members in the service. There has been no direct recruitment to the Indian Police Service since 1942.

A scheme for the formation of an All-India Police Service to replace the present Indian Police is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Indian Medical Service.—Recruitment of European officers to the Indian Medical Service (Civil) is made by nomination on the recommendation of a Selection Board. The method of entry for the Indian members of the service follows the system adopted in the Royal Army Medical Corps. New entrants are given short service commission for a period of five years. Appointments to permanent commissions are made by selection from among these short service officers who wish to be considered.

Provincial and Subordinate Services.

General.—The other services under the Provincial Government are classified either as Provincial Services or as Subordinate Services. The power to make rules to regulate the conditions of service, pay, allowances, pension, etc., of these services is vested in the Provincial Government by the Government of India Act, 1935. The conditions of service of the subordinate ranks of the Police forces are also determined by the Provincial Government in the exercise of the powers vested in them under the Acts relating to those forces. The Madras Government have accordingly framed statutory service rules to regulate the methods of recruitment, conditions of service and similar matters in regard to the services under their rule-making control.

Appointment to the above services is either by direct recruitment or by recruitment by transfer from another service. Promotions are made from lower to higher posts within the same service.

The general educational or technical qualifications prescribed by the Government for appointment to the services vary with reference to the nature of the duties expected of the members of those services. The minimum general educational qualification required for most of the subordinate services is the School-Leaving Certificate Examination conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations under the authority of the Government or the Matriculation Examination of a recognized University of this Province. After appointment to the public services, some members thereof have to pass special tests or departmental examinations either within the period of their probation or before appointment to higher posts. The special tests and departmental examinations are intended to test the fitness of officers efficiently to perform the duties of their posts and with a few exceptions are conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission.

Training of candidates selected for appointment to the Ministerial Services such as clerks, etc.

With a view to train candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission in the special knowledge required by clerks in Government offices, a scheme for training of clerks was formulated and four schools for the training of clerks in all the subjects which clerks ordinarily have to handle in the course of their official duties such as noting, drafting, maintenance of accounts, etc., have been established in the Province. For the present they are situated at Cuddalore, Ellore, Madura and Salem. The scheme is expected to train about 2,000 clerks a year. The period of training is three months and during that period the candidates are paid Rs. 30 each per mensem as subsistence allowance. The rate of subsistence allowance during the period of waiting (i.e., after the completion of training and until they are ultimately appointed as clerks) will be only Rs. 25 per mensem. Women clerks are, however, exempt fr m training.

Hostel facilities, library, reading, and games are also provided in each of the schools. The entire scheme is under the general supervision of a Special Officer with four principals as heads of the schools under his control.

The training of clerks is now solely concentrated on war service candidates who have been recruited against reserved vacancies.

Disciplinary cases.—For conducting departmental enquiries in cases which arise in all departments except Judicial, and which *prima facie* call for the penalties of dismissal, removal, compulsory retirement or reduction (other than reduction to a lower stage in the same time-scale) an officer of the rank of Collector or listed post holder designated Special Officer for conducting departmental enquiries has been appointed. He conducts the enquiry in accordance with the statutory service rules and after giving his reasons and recording his findings sends the case with his recommendations as to the nature of the punishment to be imposed to the authority empowered to impose the punishment. The latter should ordinarily accept the Special Officer's findings and recommendations. In cases where they are not accepted, reasons should be recorded in the orders passed which shall be communicated to the Special Officer to enable him, if he so desires, to bring the case to the notice of the next higher authority for review.

Recruitment of war service candidates.—A large number of substantive and temporary vacancies in Provincial and Subordinate Services due to be filled by direct recruitment (estimated to be about 35,000 on 1st September 1946) have been reserved for candidates who have rendered war service. To mitigate the hardship caused by such reservation to Government servants temporarily employed during the war for carrying on the civil administration, it has been decided to dereserve one-third of the available vacancies, and allot them to temporary Government servants. It has also been decided that in the matter of appointment to the reserved vacancies, members of the I.N.A. should be treated in exactly the same way as war service candidates but that they should not be eligible for appointment to vacancies in the Police Services.

Vacancies in Subordinate Services, with a few exceptions, will be apportioned among the several districts in proportion to the number of persons recruited from those districts to the Army.

Certain age and educational concessions are allowed to war service candidates seeking appointment to reserved vacancies.

In the case of Civil and Sub-Assistant Surgeons (Men's Section) and First and Second-class Health Officers, certain additional concessions in respect of qualifications are allowed and appointments to the reserved vacancies will be made irrespective of age-limit.

3. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

A Public Service Commission named "The Madras Services Commission" was first established for the Province of Madras under the Madras Services Commission Act, 1929, for discharging the functions specified in that Act. This Commission was later replaced by "the Madras Public Service Commission" established under the Madras Public Service Commission Act, 1936. This Act ceased to have effect when Part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, came into operation. The Commission was then reconstituted under section 265 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Commission consists of a Chairman and two other Members who are appointed by His Excellency the Governor in his discretion and whose tenure of office and conditions of service are governed by regulations made by him also in his discretion, under section 265 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

The Commission has a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, who are appointed by it with the previous approval of His Excellency the Governor. The Commission has been empowered to employ, in addition to the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, the necessary office establishment. The conditions of service of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary and the office establishment are determined by regulations made by His Excellency the Governor in his discretion.

The functions of the Commission are specified in sections 255 (2) and 266 of the Government of India Act. In so far as they fall under sub-section (3) of section 266, the Governor is empowered in his discretion to make regulations specifying the matters on which, either generally or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for the Commission to be consulted. Subject only to these restrictive regulations, the Commission is required to be consulted and is bound to advise, as respects services and posts in connection with the affairs of this Province, on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts, on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers, and on all disciplinary matters affecting persons serving His Majesty in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters.

The scope of the Commission's functions under section 255 (2) of the Act cannot, however, be restricted by any regulations.

The Commission cannot be required to perform functions other than those specified in sections 255 (2) and 266 in the absence of the legislation contemplated by section 267.

The concluding portion of section 266 (3), however, empowers the Governor in his discretion to refer to the Commission any other matter and the Commission is bound to advise on it. The Governor, in his discretion, has under this provision decided to seek the advice of the Commission in regard to the proficiency of persons

in the service of the Government in the subjects of which a knowledge is necessary for the adequate performance of their duties.

The Commission accordingly conducts various Departmental Examinations (including Special Tests) to test the proficiency of Government servants in the subjects prescribed for them.

Under sub-section (1) of section 266, it is the duty of the Commission to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Province. In the discharge of this duty, the Commission conducts competitive examinations for direct recruitment to such of the services or posts in connexion with the affairs of the Province as have not been excluded from its purview by regulations made by the Governor. All direct recruitment to those services and posts, including direct recruitment to the Subordinate Civil Judicial Service under section 255 (2), is made on the basis of competitive examinations conducted by the Commission, which comprise either an oral test in the shape of an interview or a written test or a combination of both.

The procedure of the Commission and its relations with the Government and subordinate authorities are governed by rules made by the Governor in the exercise of his individual judgment.

Under these rules, where a competitive examination is conducted by the Commission for the purpose of direct recruitment, the Commission announces the qualifications required of the candidates for the examination, the conditions of admission to the examination, the subjects, the schemes or syllabus of the examination and the number of vacancies to be filled from among the candidates for the examination. It makes all arrangements for the actual conduct of the examination and forwards the list of successful candidates arranged in order of merit to the appointing authorities.

Where recruitment is made to a Provincial Service by transfer from a Subordinate Service, from which such recruitment is normally made, the Commission (except in the case of the Madras Police Service and the Madras Jail Service) considers the claims of as many candidates eligible in its opinion for such transfer as it considers necessary together with any recommendations made by the head of the department and forwards to the appointing authority a list arranged in order of merit consisting of such number as such authority may fix of the candidates whom the Commission considers suitable for appointment.

Where recruitment is neither solely direct nor solely by transfer as aforesaid, the Commission announces the qualifications required of the candidates, the number of vacancies to be filled, invites applications, considers all applications received, interviews where necessary such candidates as it considers suitable for appointment and forwards to the appointing authority a list arranged in order of merit consisting of such number as such authority may fix of the candidates whom the Commission considers suitable for appointment.

Appointments are made from the lists referred to above by the appointing authorities prescribed in the statutory service rules, in the order of merit in which the names have been arranged in them.

The Rules of Procedure empower the Commission to call for any record, report or information which may, in its opinion, be necessary to enable it to discharge its functions.

Sub-section (4) of section 266 of the Government of India Act, 1935, excludes from the Commission's purview the manner in which appointments and posts are to be allocated as between the various communities, and in the case of the subordinate ranks of the Police Forces the matters mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) amd (*c*) of sub-section (3) of that section.

In the case of services and posts which have been excluded from the purview of the Commission by regulations made by the Governor, appointments are made by the appointing authorities prescribed in the statutory service rules otherwise than in consultation with the Commission : but even, in such cases, the appointing authorities should report to the Commission every month the appointments and promotions made by them in the previous month to enable the Commission to scrutinize them with a view to seeing whether they have been made in accordance with the statutory rules governing them.

4. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church of India.—The Anglican Ecclesiastical Establishment in Madras consists of 12 Chaplains (including leave reserve and field service reserve), one of whom is posted by the Government as Archdeacon on the recommendation of the Bishop. Attached to the Diocese of Madras is a Field Service Chaplain who belongs to the All-India cadre of Field Service Chaplains and is liable to be called up for duty if any mobilization of troops takes place.

Chaplaincies are divided into military and civil. Military Chaplaincies in the Diocese of Madras are St. Mary's Fort St. George, Madras ; St. Thomas Mount ; Trimulgherry ; Bolarum ; Wellington ; and Bangalore Holy Trinity. The civil chaplaincies are : Archdeacon ; The Cathedral, Madras ; Coimbatore and Ootacamund. Religious ministrations are provided for other stations in the Presidency and for supply of such ministrations a grant is made in respect of certain chaplaincies to which formerly Government chaplains were appointed.

Church of Scotland.—The establishment of the Church of Scotland consisted of three chaplains, one in each of the stations at Madras, Bangalore and Secunderabad. The Senior Chaplain at Madras was the Presidency Senior Chaplain. After the rendition of Secunderabad to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government with effect from 1st December 1945, no Chaplain of the Indian Ecclesiatical Establishment has been posted there. On the reorganization of the Chaplaincies, the post of the Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras, has been abolished with effect from 1st April 1946. There are at present only two Chaplains one at Madras and the other at Bangalore. In addition to Chaplains who are borne on the Government establishment, Missionaries of the Church of Scotland occasionally assist in the work of ministration.

5. GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Government Museum.—Established in 1851, the Madras Government Museum is the oldest as well as the largest among the provincial museums in India. The aim of the Government Museum is to collect, preserve and exhibit objects illustrating the natural history, ethnology, archæology, arts and economic resources of Southern India, especially those which can be utilized to give the general public a proper understanding of these subjects or are likely to disappear as civilization develops along its present lines. Objects from outside Southern India are also collected if they seem likely to be useful for purposes of comparison. That the museum is popular is shown by the fact that it is visited by an average of about 1,000 persons a day, excluding the two festival days each year when as many as 130,000 have been known to go through it in a single day. The buildings include the Connemara Public Library, of which the library of the Museum formed the original nucleus, and a theatre seating over 554 people, with a stage adapted for lectures, conferences, and entertainments.

The museum is most widely known for its unique collection of South Indian sculptures. The Buddhist part of this collection includes a number of bronze images, mostly from treasure trove finds at Negapatam, as well as magnificent stone carvings from stupas in Guntur and Kistna districts, most of them from Amaravati. There are some fine examples of Jain sculpture from Danavalapadu in Cuddapah district; and Hindu sculpture is represented by a splendid series of bronze images from the Tamil country as well as by stone sculpture representative of the principal periods of each of the two styles that flourished in the eastern half of South India, one in the Tamil country and the other in the Telugu and eastern Kanarese country. To these have been added in recent years sculptures and casts, illustrative of the various North Indian Schools of Plastic art and also a collection of beads, pottery and terracotta figures from the Roman site, Arikamedu, near Pondicherry. Wood-carving, ivory work, and work in brass, silver, etc., are also exhibited. There is a fine historic collection of arms and armour which was formerly deposited in the arsenal at Fort St. George and a splendid series of arms from the old Tanjore Palace armoury. The collection of coins is specially rich in examples from the earliest Mauryan days of Indian currency, from the dynasties of South India and from the various foreign nations beginning with the Romans and the Chinese and ending with the European trading companies. The collection of pictures includes examples of the work of the Travancore artists Raja Raja Varma and Ravi Varma, who worked during the very early years of the present century, and also of the much older Cuddapah, Kurnool and Tanjore schools of South Indian painting, together with pictures by various modern artists.

Prominent among the anthropological exhibits are the collections of South Indian musical instruments shadow-play, figures from Malabar and from Cuddapah (with a Balinese Wayang figure

for comparison) and of ethnographic objects, ornaments, models of huts, etc., of the various primitive tribes. There is also an interesting collection of old writing implements and materials, and of materials for primitive fire-making and sorcery, as well as some fine transparencies of Malabar devil-dancers in full costume, and a human sacrifice post. The pre-historic collections which originally consisted of the Foot collection of pre-historic antiquities,the Breeks, collection of ancient bronze vases, pottery, etc., from the cairns and barrows of the Nilgiris, the Rea collection of funerary urns, etc., from Adichanallur, Perumbair and Pallavaram, have been augmented by recent accessions presented by the Yale Cambridge Expedition, by the Madras University and Dr. F. P. Manley and the collections made from the *teris* of Tinnevelly district. The student of pre-historic archæology is further helped by the museum possessing study series of stone age tools from China, Java, Europe and South Africa.

There is also a loan collection of typical antiquities from Mohenjo-Dara, Harappa and Chanhu-Daro.

The natural history collections illustrate the zoology, botany and geology of Southern India together with a few objects of special importance from elsewhere. Economic products are associated with the section of natural history to which they belong.

For the important work of cleaning, restoring and preserving the valuable exhibits, the museum has a well-equipped chemical laboratory.

The museum publishes a periodical series, *The Madras Museum Bulletin*, which helps the prompt publication of the results of the research work done by the scientific staff of the museum. *The Madras Museum Bulletin* brings to the Connemara Public Library, by exchange, a large number of periodicals, from various parts of the world.

The Superintendent of the Museum, who is also the Associate Librarian of the Connemara Public Library, is assisted by a staff of six Curators. The cost of the upkeep of the Museum in 1945–46 was Rs. 81,800.

Connemara Public Library.—The Connemara Public Library contains over 41,500 standard works in addition to a large series of Government and League of Nations publications, periodicals, journals of societies, calendars of State papers, etc. All scientific journals, etc., received in exchange for the publications of the museum are added to this library. Since 1930 it has become a lending library and lends books to the residents of Madras on a deposit of Rs. 20 and to affiliated libraries in the mufassal. Card catalogues of books are maintained. The Dhanakoti Mudaliar Library was incorported in the Art section of this library in 1933. Over 52,000 readers used this library in the year 1945–46.

The Superintendent of the Government Museum is also the ex-officio Associate Librarian of the Connemara Public Library. The cost of the upkeep of the library in 1945–46 was Rs. 33,700.

6. STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

The supply of stationery to all Government offices is controlled by the Superintendent of Stationery whose duties are performed by the Collector of Madras. From 1st April 1936, in his capacity of Superintendent of Stationery, he is under the control of the Education and Public Health Department. The printing work of Government is done at the Government Press at the Mint Buildings and at the Penitentiary. A small press is also maintained at the High Court for printing the daily cause lists. The Superintendent of the Government Press controls this department. In July 1938, the branch press at Ootacamund was abolished as a measure of economy, the printing work of the Government House during the season being done in a hand press under the control of the Military Secretary to the Governor.

The piecework system prevailing in Composing and Binding Sections was replaced by a monthly salary system in 1939. The low tension system of supply of electric current was replaced by H.T. Sub-station in 1939.

7. INDIAN WOMEN'S CIVIC CORPS.

The present Indian Women's Civic Corps was first started in 1941 as a voluntary organization to educate the women of the Province in A.R.P. measures and its name was Women A.R.P. Corps. With the termination of Civil Defence Schemes, the Government decided to retain its service in order to undertake the work of social and civic uplift among women in the Province. The aims of the organization are to instil and maintain a spirit of friendliness and service by promoting unity and understanding among women avoiding political and sectarian questions and to impart instruction in social and civic subjects. Such useful sciences and arts as First Aid, Nursing and Child Welfare, Sanitation and Hygiene, Domestic Science, Cooking, Gardening, Needle-work, etc., are taught to the womenfolk who gather at the centres in the City and at the branches in mufassal towns. Adult Education is also an important feature. Special features of their work recently have been propaganda for the Food Department in the popularization of wheat dishes, etc., and instruction in the importance of prohibition.

The general control of the activities of the Indian Women's Civic Corps is vested in a Provincial Executive Committee of which Her Excellency is the President. There are 42 centres in Madras City and 26 branches in the mufassal towns of the Province. Though the organization is mainly voluntary in character, it was found necessary to employ a nucleus of paid staff provided at Government expense. The total number of paid staff is 103 as against over 891 voluntary workers. About 8,000 women attend these centres every week.

The Commandant is in charge of the general control of the Corps. She has 9 paid staff officers to run the 42 centres in the Madras City. Each branch in the mufassal has two paid Instructresses trained in the subjects they are expected to teach.

APPENDIX I.

TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION BY DISTRICTS : CENSUS OF 1941.

District.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Headquarter town.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.
Vizagapatam ..	24	4,459	9,107	3,845,944	Vizagapatam ..	35,660	34,583
East Godavari ..	16	1,913	6,322	2,161,863	Cocanada ..	37,791	37,349
West Godavari ..	16	712	2,434	1,380,088	Ellore ..	31,718	33,193
Kistna	10	991	3,469	1,444,294	Masulipatam	29,832	29,314
Guntur	21	923	5,795	2,277,283	Guntur ..	41,114	42,485
Nellore	11	1,562	7,942	1,617,026	Nellore ..	28,220	28,095
Cuddapah ..	9	916	5,923	1,056,507	Cuddapah ..	14,440	13,806
Kurnool	13	795	7,634	1,146,250	Kurnool ..	22,437	22,813
Bellary	12	938	5,714	1,051,235	Bellary ..	29,269	26,879
Anantapur ..	12	844	6,734	1,171,419	Anantapur ..	11,540	9,942
Madras	1	..	30	777,481	Madras ..	407,502	369,979
Chingleput ..	19	2,169	3,074	1,823,955	Saidapet ..	21,295	20,052
Chittoor	8	2,217	5,951	1,632,395	Chittoor ..	13,832	14,003
North Arcot ..	22	1,993	4,671	2,577,540	Vellore ..	36,138	35,364
Salem	17	1,793	7,073	2,869,226	Salem	66,074	63,628
Coimbatore ..	20	1,080	7,121	2,809,648	Coimbatore ..	67,651	62,697
South Arcot ..	18	2,325	4,205	2,608,753	Cuddalore ..	30,459	30,173
Tanjore	24	2,413	3,738	2,563,375	Tanjore ..	34,165	34,537
Trichinopoly ..	18	1,062	4,329	2,194,091	Trichinopoly ..	81,370	78,196
Madura	23	1,058	4,883	2,446,601	Madura	120,596	118,548
Ramnad	32	2,237	4,851	1,979,643	Madura	120,596	118,548
Tinnevelly ..	35	971	4,342	2,244,543	Tinnevelly ..	29,107	31,569
The Nilgiris ..	4	54	989	209,709	Ootacamund ..	16,042	13,808
Malabar	14	1,199	5,790	3,929,425	Calicut ..	63,998	62,354
South Kanara ..	8	806	4,045	1,523,516	Mangalore ..	40,880	40,189

TABLE II.

POPULATION BY RELIGION : CENSUS OF 1941.

District.	Population.	Hindus. Scheduled castes.	Hindus. Other Hindus.	Muslims.	Christians.	Others.
Vizagapatam	3,845,944	376,339	3,130,885	29,122	22,467	287,131
Agency	221,437	20,282	59,393	407	632	140
Plains	3,624,507	356,057	3,071,492	28,715	21,834	146,409
East Godavari	2,161,863	435,000	1,552,415	32,801	39,887	101,760
Agency	271,569	32,172	131,903	3,410	6,884	97,200
Plains	1,890,294	402,828	1,420,512	29,391	33,003	4,560
West Godavari ..	1,380,088	273,988	989,193	29,728	85,125	2,054
Kistna	1,444,294	211,327	1,020,885	76,722	134,763	597
Guntur	2,277,283	165,625	1,631,631	1,83,298	294,320	2,409
Nellore	1,617,026	290,542	1,125,636	120,004	80,734	110
Cuddapah	1,056,507	132,512	730,964	147,258	45,670	103
Kurnool	1,146,250	150,883	723,406	173,157	92,892	5,912
Bellary	1,051,235	155,026	772,044	112,157	9,457	2,003
Anantapur	1,171,419	173,441	870,676	118,435	7,856	1,011
Madras	777,481	103,338	517,711	95,702	58,241	2,494
Chingleput	1,823,955	567,177	1,166,103	43,306	45,989	1,380
Chittoor	1,632,395	303,225	1,217,506	97,000	14,522	142
North Arcot	2,577,540	502,097	1,849,419	174,317	42,263	9,444
Salem	2,869,226	435,700	2,329,358	79,016	25,087	65
Coimbatore	2,809,648	444,593	2,207,400	73,169	70,952	13,534
South Arcot	2,608,753	734,404	1,716,117	84,118	69,257	4,857
Tanjore	2,563,375	608,197	1,690,810	170,414	92,854	1,100
Trichinopoly	2,194,091	421,340	1,568,863	91,668	112,099	121
Madura	2,446,601	411,793	1,831,605	106,788	96,331	84
Ramnad	1,979,643	309,424	1,427,405	143,344	99,402	68
Tinnevelly	2,244,543	356,771	1,477,482	144,950	263,932	1,408
The Nilgiris	209,709	48,373	54,393	17,561	26,157	63,225
Malabar	3,929,425	359,021	2,119,632	1,337,760	77,895	35,117
South Kanara	1,523,516	98,356	1,009,791	214,109	139,126	62,134

TABLE III.

HINDU POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES : CENSUS OF 1941.

District.	Scheduled castes.	Other Hindus.	Brahmans. (1931).	Non-Brahmans (1931).
Vizagapatam	376,339	3,130,885	66,109	2,972,468
Agency	20,282	59,393	..	..
Plains	356,057	3,071,492	..	..
East Godavari	435,000	1,552,415	79,450	1,388,602
Agency	32,172	131,903	..	..
Plains	402,828	1,420,512	..	..
West Godavari	273,988	989,193	48,009	836,075
Kistna	211,327	1,020,885	57,915	828,803
Guntur	165,625	1,631,631	84,015	1,392,597
Nellore	290,542	1,125,636	36,670	1,018,940
Cuddapah	132,512	730,964	11,851	664,799
Kurnool	150,883	723,406	14,996	678,306
Bellary	155,026	772,044	16,662	731,894
Anantapur	173,441	870,676	18,640	784,066
Madras	103,338	517,711	58,761	376,494
Chingleput	567,177	1,166,103	35,694	1,072,470
Chittoor	303,225	1,217,506	20,705	1,090,652
North Arcot	502,097	1,849,419	33,545	1,639,547
Salem	435,700	2,329,358	30,738	1,993,345
Coimbatore	444,593	2,207,400	39,755	1,951,947
South Arcot	734,404	1,716,117	37,133	1,615,913
Tanjore	608,197	1,690,810	133,550	1,491,007
Trichinopoly	421,340	1,568,863	54,009	1,351,529
Madura	411,793	1,831,605	33,766	1,645,827
Ramnad	309,424	1,427,405	39,803	1,311,814
Tinnevelly	356,771	1,477,482	53,358	1,316,353
The Nilgiris	48,373	54,393	1,814	98,876
Malabar	359,021	2,119,632	60,612	1,883,319
South Kanara	98,356	1,009,791	129,325	783,012

TABLE IV.

CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY RACE : CENSUS OF 1941.

District.	Christians. Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Others.	Europeans. (1931).
Vizagapatam	20,503	1,006	958	383
Agency	632	..	1	..
Plains	19,871	1,006	957	..
East Godavari	39,117	634	136	165
Agency	6,878	1	5	..
Plains	32,239	633	131	..
West Godavari	83,271	5	1,849	11
Kistna	134,434	213	116	39
Guntur	293,768	66	486	63
Nellore	80,246	398	90	89
Cuddapah	45,635	11	24	15
Kurnool	92,818	15	59	37
Bellary	9,191	174	92	130
Anantapur	7,296	512	48	70
Madras	45,760	9,610	2,871	3,581
Chingleput	42,404	2,816	769	933
Chittoor	13,908	136	478	57
North Arcot	41,341	701	221	219
Salem	24,352	365	370	403
Coimbatore	68,593	1,716	643	392
South Arcot	67,661	652	944	158
Tanjore	90,419	306	198	115
Trichinopoly	108,805	3,082	212	321
Madura	94,302	998	1,031	674
Ramnad	99,273	68	61	91
Tinnevelly	262,909	818	205	249
The Nilgiris	21,019	1,809	3,329	3,246
Malabar	75,052	2,468	375	690
South Kanara	139,005	82	39	139

TABLE V.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN : CENSUS OF 1931.

District.	Population.	Numbers whose mother-tongue is						
		Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Kannada.	Hindustani.	Others.
Vizagapatam	3,607,948	2,621	2,509,535	281	644,679	284	15,266	435,282
East Godavari	1,920,582	2,235	1,833,109	116	3,431	402	21,061	60,228
West Godavari	1,223,056	1,154	1,195,296	37	1,901	173	19,652	4,843
Kistna	1,254,208	3,178	1,184,246	163	932	388	53,636	11,665
Guntur	2,035,660	3,409	1,877,144	114	297	173	135,402	19,121
Nellore	1,486,222	26,274	1,363,578	144	17	1,042	89,794	5,373
Cuddapah	949,397	2,310	836,124	171	109	2,009	100,532	8,142
Kurnool	1,024,961	2,289	874,878	62	171	8,321	126,002	13,238
Bellary	969,774	9,870	305,775	1,731	273	533,538	87,344	31,243
Anantapur	1,050,411	3,978	837,267	102	395	100,110	83,411	25,148
Madras	647,230	411,823	124,649	9,229	317	4,539	62,651	34,022
Chingleput	1,655,115	1,290,877	319,946	1,356	39	5,470	26,624	10,803
Chittoor	1,447,103	279,521	1,062,529	221	108	20,194	74,553	9,977
North Arcot	2,266,989	1,814,523	317,765	926	..	21,268	96,105	16,402
Salem	2,433,972	1,776,762	416,224	2,055	3	165,254	54,662	19,012
Coimbatore	2,445,064	1,572,544	529,640	12,663	243	296,585	25,182	8,207
South Arcot	2,454,507	2,211,169	184,334	959	39	7,796	45,814	4,396
Tanjore	2,385,920	2,266,383	68,429	3,244	14	5,003	14,082	28,765
Trichinopoly	1,913,245	1,622,269	215,460	3,021	4	39,967	22,545	9,980
Madura	2,195,747	1,601,168	383,689	3,288	5	137,646	17,904	52,047
Ramnad	1,838,955	1,602,566	197,019	1,947	..	22,178	3,455	11,790
Tinnevelly	2,046,907	1,837,542	176,960	8,328	8	9,960	7,377	6,732
The Nilgiris	169,330	54,311	9,482	17,432	84	29,967	4,995	53,059
Malabar	3,533,944	116,959	16,330	3,360,366	19	15,771	3,172	21,327
South Kanara	1,372,241	1,681	1,025	298,743	7	244,552	21,241	804,992

TABLE VI.

Occupations : Census of 1931.

District.	Population.	Earners (principal occupation and working dependants).	Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents engaged in				
			Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Others (mostly insufficiently described).
Vizagapatam ..	3,607,948	2,312,169	1,006,457	226,150	73,045	31,016	915,501
East Godavari ..	1,920,582	1,154,265	445,510	118,554	42,278	20,860	527,003
West Godavari ..	1,223,056	739,219	388,316	79,025	23,439	11,947	236,492
Kistna ..	1,254,208	737,797	345,137	89,502	26,354	16,444	260,360
Guntur ..	2,035,660	1,219,154	579,162	145,552	43,589	23,710	427,141
Kurnool ..	1,024,961	533,048	334,143	52,324	19,914	10,456	116,211
Bellary ..	969,774	584,803	310,380	44,160	20,606	8,109	201,548
Anantapur ..	1,050,411	631,371	350,326	55,786	21,360	8,844	195,055
Cuddapah ..	949,397	546,177	258,433	56,961	19,227	8,370	203,186
Nellore ..	1,486,222	901,846	452,747	81,440	28,485	11,843	327,331
Madras ..	647,230	312,899	9,008	75,350	35,049	25,329	177,163
Chingleput ..	1,655,115	879,661	341,500	93,682	35,422	18,922	390,135
South Arcot ..	2,454,507	1,327,482	642,167	76,495	33,574	20,539	554,707
Chittoor ..	1,447,103	893,827	444,702	60,727	25,416	9,996	352,986
North Arcot ..	2,266,989	1,712,762	552,568	98,737	41,708	21,196	458,553
Salem ..	2,433,972	1,340,318	718,917	123,109	36,815	18,937	442,540
Coimbatore ..	2,445,064	1,236,566	615,632	150,003	53,060	25,440	392,431
Trichinopoly ..	1,913,245	1,111,737	585,893	102,291	37,908	22,206	363,439
Tanjore ..	2,385,920	1,346,928	527,799	109,949	61,923	42,830	604,427
Madura ..	2,195,747	1,181,069	487,642	107,772	54,452	21,996	509,207
Ramnad ..	1,838,955	966,750	391,072	77,701	45,333	16,599	436,045
Tinnevelly ..	2,046,907	1,081,872	474,978	134,501	53,331	25,111	393,951
Malabar ..	3,533,944	1,372,377	456,845	227,156	99,578	52,490	536,308
South Kanara ..	1,372,241	773,798	381,925	65,364	35,886	16,369	274,224
The Nilgiris ..	169,330	105,971	46,097	8,778	3,117	2,847	45,132

TABLE VII.

INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION : CENSUS OF 1931.

Particulars.	Earners.		Working dependants.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Planting	83,089	34,015	4,641	6,090	127,835
Mines	3,217	1,588	55	77	4,937
Cotton and other textiles ..	398,910	144,704	15,163	42,038	600,815
Leather	38,176	1,556	788	133	40,653
Wood	197,236	62,132	7,337	11,636	278,341
Metal	76,451	2,833	2,592	961	82,837
Chemicals	29,718	8,028	1,379	2,791	41,916
Food Industries	148,855	58,478	5,130	12,419	221,879
Transport	3,399	24	50	5	3,478
Printing, etc.	126,535	2,190	4,416	3,338	136,479
Miscellaneous	580,409	194,660	28,946	41,430	845,445
Total ..	1,682,995	510,205	70,497	120,918	2,384,615

TABLE VIII.

LITERACY : CENSUS OF 1931.

District.	Population.	Number per mile who are literate among					
		Hindus.		Muslims.		Christians.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Vizagapatam ..	3,607,948	67	7	186	20	293	222
East Godavari ..	1,920,582	136	26	291	54	242	170
West Godavari ..	1,223,056	145	31	232	52	155	69
Kistna	1,254,208	153	37	152	33	97	44
Guntur	2,035,660	139	21	94	13	71	31
Nellore	1,486,222	84	13	99	13	94	61
Cuddapah ..	949,397	119	9	115	10	112	38
Kurnool	1,024,961	105	8	96	10	92	29
Bellary	969,774	118	9	114	8	286	224
Anantapur ..	1,050,411	103	10	161	10	354	196
Madras	647,230	422	145	369	94	612	487
Chingleput ..	1,655,115	172	23	321	37	315	185
Chittoor	1,447,103	94	10	121	10	2725	189
North Arcot ..	2,266,989	146	16	286	38	206	105
Salem	2,433,972	96	11	255	25	239	115
Coimbatore ..	2,445,064	140	26	348	27	359	168
South Arcot ..	2,454,507	179	13	262	19	191	67
Tanjore	2,385,920	251	29	371	13	236	82
Trichinopoly ..	1,913,245	182	22	363	25	271	110
Madura	2,195,747	196	15	355	18	301	133
Ramnad	1,838,955	229	15	324	34	237	60
Tinnevelly ..	2,046,907	235	26	377	29	371	206
The Nilgiris ..	169,330	143	25	282	48	453	312
Malabar	3,533,944	266	82	142	12	482	329
South Kanara ..	1,372,241	175	33	134	18	244	132
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX II.

AGRICULTURE: FASLI 1355 (1945–46).

District.	Area.	Total area cultivated.	Area cultivated with				
			Rice.	Dry grain and pulses.	Cotton.	Oil seeds.	Miscellaneous crop.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Vizagapatam	5,198,106	1,558,225	724,149	860,254	4,547	411,060	154,508
East Godavari	3,639,741	1,031,587	706,679	332,603	2,891	135,876	169,406
West Godavari	1 924,838	877,450	754,070	154,339	216	109,132	99,542
Kistna	2,222,217	1,163,314	658,937	350,458	1,738	174,228	177,473
Guntur	3,689,846	2,116,888	451,618	1,091,107	46,519	291,583	524,031
Nellore	5,087,200	1,256,443	375,773	826,947	29,002	58,185	88,150
Kurnool	4,853,320	1,983,400	75,620	1,199,551	86,974	582,685	85,589
Bellary	3,648,044	2,296,000	29,812	1,474,863	382,422	485,178	53,814
Anantapur	4,311,447	1,875,907	69,543	1,177,973	80,932	529,612	68,253
Cuddapah	3,790,752	961,628	104,019	596,744	35,261	233,914	74,487
Chittoor	3,771,906	724,565	176,595	349,385	39	197,279	72,369
North Arcot	2,974,637	1,068,411	432,578	398,844	333	404,180	69,753
Chingleput	1,965,560	657,189	580,103	110,536	56	79,924	35,146
Madras	18,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	2,693,024	1,312,623	588,568	442,297	2,231	413,412	71,263
Salem	4,509,163	1,651,294	189,656	1,299,740	43,585	235,637	91,262
Coimbatore	4,551,876	1,757,498	133,529	1,295,878	296,286	235,350	147,393
Trichinopoly	2,768,554	1,277,950	330,263	745,619	31,125	219,215	116,328
Tanjore	2,395,752	1,373,284	1,359,208	166,786	60	97,877	54,102
Madura	3,115,718	1,194,382	341,530	604,889	146,220	183,159	107,193
Ramnad	3,088,090	1,066,033	346,355	390,918	159,843	123,783	114,931
Tinnevelly	2,776,422	1,141,958	345,554	447,016	259,432	52,509	229,430
The Nilgiris	628,942	107,517	6,455	11,798	..	62	92,647
Malabar	3,713,011	1,527,305	825,140	41,795	1,536	381,680	556,970
South Kanara	2,577,295	561,591	597,938	53,605	195	55,889	93,189
Total ..	79,914,146	30,542,442	10,203,692	14,423,945	1,611,443	5,691,409	3,347,259

NOTE.—The difference between the total of columns (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) and that of column (3) is 4,735,306 acres which is the area sown more than once.

APPENDIX III

Provincial Finance.

Statement showing the revenues of the Province of Madras from 1938–39 to 1946–47 (Budget Estimate).

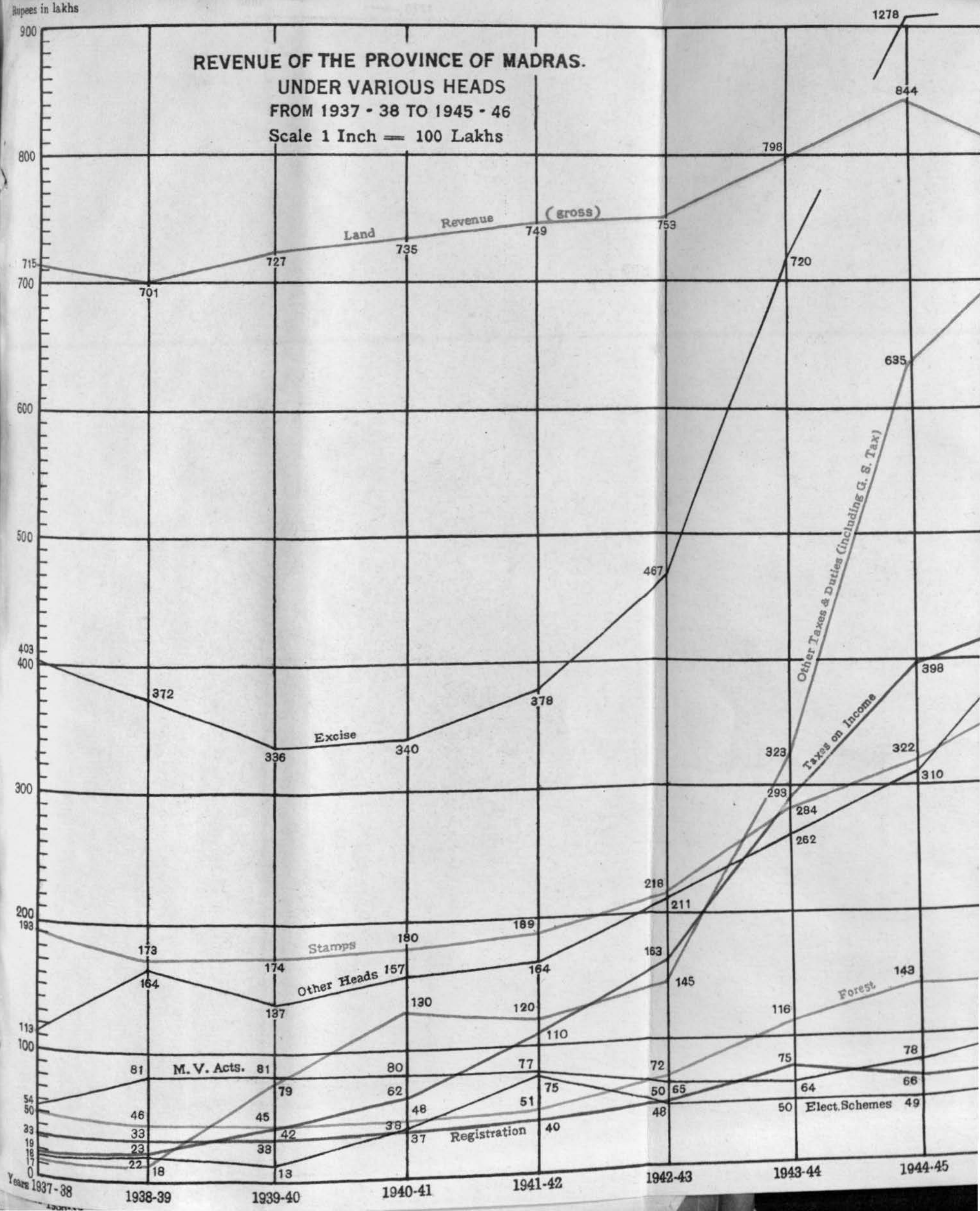
—	1938–39.	1939–40.	1940–41.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.	1946–47 Budget Estimate (Revised).
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Taxes on income	22·50	41·85	62·40	1,10·85	1,63·50	2,92·50	3,98·40	4,31·25	4,85·85
Land revenue (including portion due to irrigation).	7,00·78	7,26·55	7,35·24	7,49·20	7,53·12	7,97·92	8,44·48	7,97·33	8,41·11
Excise	3,72·23	3,36·03	3,39·65	3,77·99	4,67·11	7,19·51	12,77·89	16,79·50	13,62·83
Stamps	1,73·37	1,74·26	1,80·14	1,89·47	2,17·87	2,83·74	3,21·98	3,74·20	3,32·64
Forest	45·63	44·83	48·48	50·95	71·89	1,16·22	1,43·48	1,43·24	1,17·62
Registration	32·70	32·96	37·14	40·06	49·57	75·16	66·16	69·83	69·08
Net receipts on electricity schemes.	17·70	12·99	37·97	74·70	47·69	50·47	49·05	53·85	64·26
Other heads	2,48·54	2,96·43	3,66·49	3,61·60	4,21·44	6,48·68	10,22·29	12,49·69	24,69·53
Grand total—Revenue ..	16,13·45	16,65·90	18,07·51	19,54·82	21,92·19	29,84·20	41,23·73	47,98·89	57,42·92

Statement showing the Expenditure on Revenue Account of the Province of Madras from 1938–39 *to* 1946–47 (*Budget Estimate*).

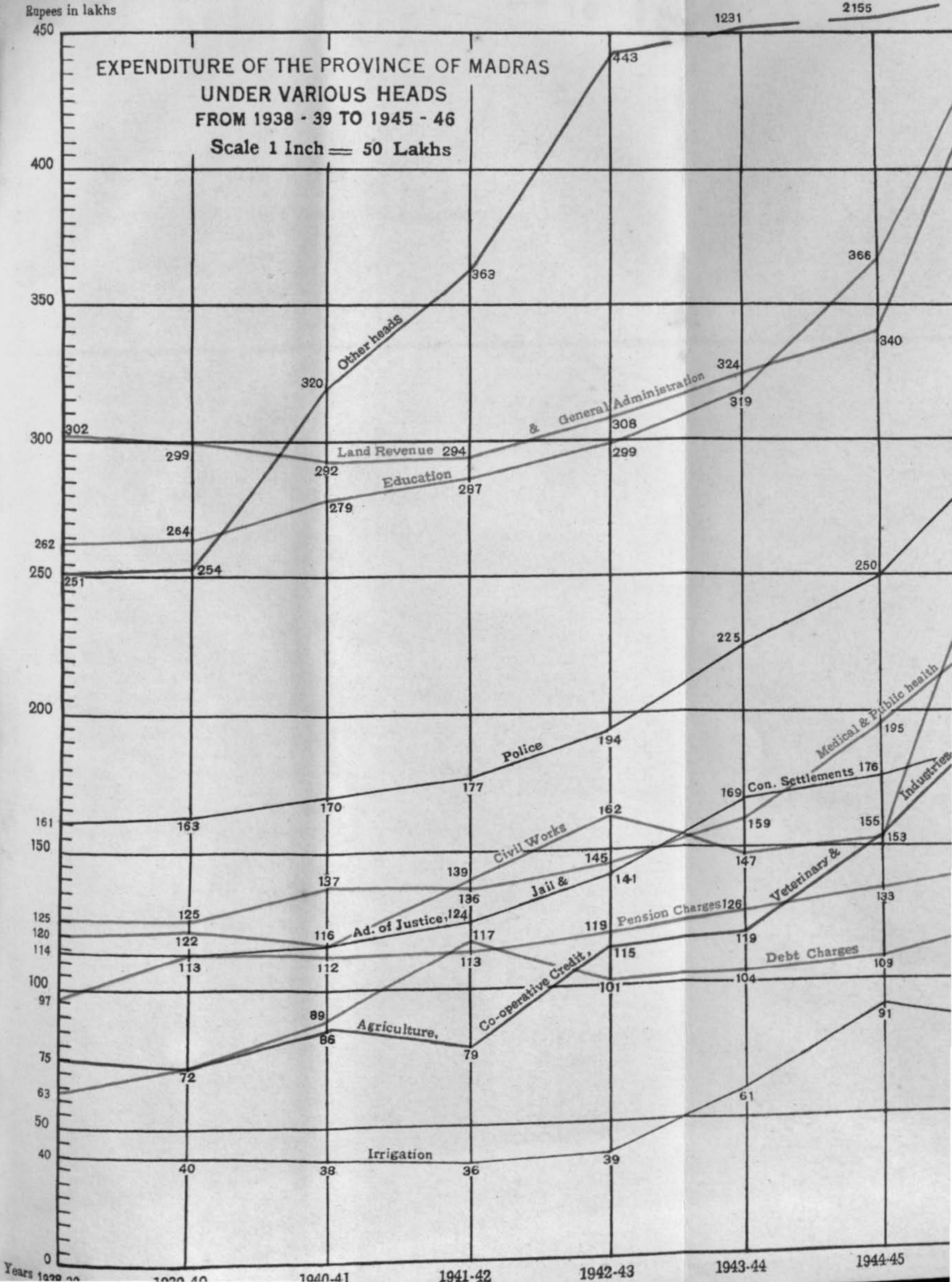
Head of account.	1938–39.	1939–40.	1940–41.	1941–42.	1942–43.	1943–44.	1944–45.	1945–46.	1946–47. Budget Estimate (Revised).
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.
Land Revenue and General Administration.	3,02·12	2,99·09	2,92·14	2,93·91	3,08·01	3,23·96	3,40·13	4,53·25	4,82·44
Administration of Justice and Jails and Convict Settlements.	1,13·85	1,13·20	1,16·23	1,24·18	1,40·92	1,69·36	1,75·85	1,90·30	2,00·30
Police	1,60·96	1,63·25	1,69·53	1,76·84	1,94·43	2,25·30	2,49·73	2,98·03	3,81·78
Education	2,61·98	2,63·57	2,79·03	2,87·36	2,99·08	3,18·71	3,66·16	4,59·72	6,58·97
Medical and Public Health ..	1,24·71	1,24·83	1,37·28	1,35·89	1,45·32	1,58·79	1,94·56	2,34·48	3,01·30
Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation and Industries.	74·83	72·36	86·42	79·29	1,14·51	1,19·08	1,55·38	2,01·12	3,86·99
Irrigation (excluding working expenses and interest on capital outlay on irrigation schemes).	40·34	40·35	37·58	36·17	39·30	61·14	91·07	83·65	1,14·07
Civil Works (including grants-in-aid to local bodies for roads and bridges).	1,19·70	1,22·46	1,15·93	1,39·25	1,62·23	1,46·70	1,52·72	2,81·65	6,24·47
Pension charges	97·12	1,12·73	1,11·50	1,13·42	1,18·62	1,25·85	1,32·88	1,41·78	1,63·97
Debt charges	62·64	71·86	88·83	1,17·29	1,01·16	1,04·26	1,09·46	1,20·26	1,96·34
Contribution to the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other heads	2,51·47	2,53·69	3,20·28	3,63·26	4,43·05	12,30·99	21,55·24*	23,34·50†	22,32·14
Total—Expenditure ..	16,09·72	16,37·39	17,54·75	18,66·86	20,66·63	29,84·14	41,23·18	47,98·74	57,42·77

* Includes Rs. 12,36 lakhs transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

† Includes Rs. 17,31 lakhs transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.



Rupees in lakhs
REVENUE OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS.
UNDER VARIOUS HEADS
FROM 1937 - 38 TO 1945 - 46
Scale 1 Inch = 100 Lakhs
900
800
715
700
600
500
403
400
300
200
193
113
100
54
50
33
19
18
17
0
Land Revenue (gross)
701
727
735
749
753
798
844
1278
720
635
Other Taxes & Duties (including G. S. Tax)
Excise
372
336
340
378
467
398
Taxes on Income
323
293
284
262
322
310
Stamps
173
174
180
189
218
211
Other Heads
164
137
157
164
163
145
Forest
130
120
110
116
143
M. V. Acts.
81
81
80
77
72
75
78
66
79
62
75
50
65
64
46
45
48
51
48
50
Elect. Schemes
49
33
42
38
37
40
Registration
23
38
22
18
13
Years 1937-38
1938-39
1939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43
1943-44
1944-45


EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS
UNDER VARIOUS HEADS
FROM 1938 - 39 TO 1945 - 46
Scale 1 Inch = 50 Lakhs
Rupees in lakhs
450
400
350
300
262
250
200
161
150
125
120
114
100
97
75
63
50
40
0
Years 1938-39
1939-40
1940-41
1941-42
1942-43
1943-44
1944-45
Other heads
Land Revenue
& General Administration
Education
Police
Medical & Public health
Con. Settlements
Industries
Civil Works
Jail &
Ad. of Justice,
Veterinary &
Pension Charges
Debt Charges
Co-operative Credit,
Agriculture,
Irrigation
1231
2155
443
363
366
340
320
324
319
302
308
299
299
294
292
287
279
264
254
251
250
225
194
195
177
176
170
169
163
162
159
155
153
147
145
141
139
137
136
133
126
125
124
122
119
119
117
116
115
113
113
112
109
104
101
91
89
86
79
72
61
40
39
38
36

APPENDIX IV.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS AMONG THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT (PUBLIC DEPARTMENT).

Provincial subjects.

Accommodation control.

Agency tracts, Assumption of office by Governor.

Business Rules and Secretariat Instructions, Business of Government (Distribution among Departments of the Secretariat).

Cabinet (Arrangements for meetings), Civil lists (Preparation), Committees and conferences not pertaining to any other Department of the Secretariat, Correspondence (Objectionable, Censorship), Criminal Investigation Department (Other than establishment).

Elections to the Provincial Legislature including election offences and disputed elections, Examinations (Government, Departmental). Fire service.

General (Question of a general nature which cannot be allotted to any particular department), Government House—(i) Establishments (Band, Bodyguard, Governor's Secretary's Office, Medical, Military Secretary's Office), (ii) Grants (Contract, Furniture, Sumptuary, Tour), (iii) Personal staff of the Governor, (iv) Works (Constructions, Maintenance and Furnishing, Government Servants' Conduct Rules, High Court Judges—Leave, Holidays).

Indian Civil Services (including annuities), listed posts, I.C.S. Provident Funds and I.C.S. Family Pension Fund, Internal security, Islands (Laccadives, Amindivi and Minicoy).

Judicial and Executive functions (separation of).

Kandyan Pensioners.

Land returns (General questions), Legislative Bodies (other than Madras) Proceedings, Marking of subjects for the perusal of Ministers, Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

Madras Public Service Commission, Magistrates (other than Honorary) suspension, removal, etc., Ministers (Appointments and resignation).

Newspapers and periodicals (Perusal of).

Office procedure, Officers (European—Casualty report), Ootacamund Stonehouse Hill (Move to and from).

Petition rules, Political handbook, Political offences (Prosecutions) Precedence (Warrant of), Procedure and precedent (Handbook), Prisoners (State), Provincial works and buildings under the Administrative Control of the Chief Secretary, Public peace (Disturbance of), Public Services (Communal representation—General questions, General service questions).

Service Associations, Services under the Control of the Provincial Government (Statutory Rules to regulate the method of recruitment, conditions of service—Revision of and amendments to the following statutory rules):—General Rules for the Provincial and Subordinate Services, Madras Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, Madras Civil Services (War Services Personnel) Recruitment

Rules—Passage Rules, Special Rules for the Madras General Service (so far as they relate to Assistant Secretaries to Government), Madras Secretariat Service, Madras Ministerial Service, Madras General Subordinate Service (so far as they relate to attenders and the Madras Inferior Service), Special tests (General questions and exemptions), Statutory Rules and Orders, [Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, Reciprocity (South Africa) Rules, 1944, Superior Civil Service Rules, Religious or communal disputes].

Reports, Administration—(Presidency, Fortnightly, Matters of political and administrative importance), Resettlement and re-employment of demobilized soldiers, Returns (Next of Kin). Secretariat (Central despatch branch), Central records branch, Establishment, Library, Manual.

Tappals (Receipt and distribution to Departments of Secretariat), Telegrams (Reuters and News Agency), Training of clerks and Village Officers.

Visits (Commander-in-Chief, Distinguished Foreigners, Flag Officer, Commanding Royal Indian Navy, Governors of other Provinces, Indian Chiefs, Naval Commander-in-Chief, Viceroy, Warships—British and Foreign, Zamindaris—Durbari).

Concurrent subjects.

Periodicals (Newspapers, books and printing presses), Control of persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

Federal subjects.

Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including the relation thereto the regulation of the movement in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India, subjects of any Federated State, or British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom (excluding Emigration and Immigration in their relation to Labour).

Census and Change of names of Communities, Ceremonials, including Collectors' Durbars, Conduct of elections to the Federal Legislature including election offences and disputed elections, Consuls (British, Foreign), Correspondence with Foreign Governments and Indian States, Council of State (Nomination of members).

Defence of India (Army in India Reserve of Officers, Auxiliary and Territorial Forces, Ex-army men, Movement of troops, Naval, Military and Air Forces in India, Ecclesiastical affairs).

Enemy property and enemy trading, External affairs.

Federal Public Services, Federal Public Service Commission, Foreign Missions, French establishments in India and *loges* at Masulipatam, Calicut and Iskitippah islands.

Honours and Titles,

Indian Chiefs and States,

General acquisition of residential property in British India,

Naval, military and air force works,

Political changes, Political detenus from Indian States, Political pensions, Preventive detention for reasons of State connected with defence, external affairs, or the discharge of the functions of the Crown,

Railway lands in Indian States (Jurisdiction), Reforms, Relations with States in India,

Telephones, Territorial changes,

Uniform (Civil).

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects.

Administration of justice, civil and criminal, including constitution, jurisdiction, powers, maintenance and organization of courts within the province (Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges) Bench Courts, Civil Courts including High Court, Civil Justice Report, Civil Rules of Practice, Criminal Appeals, Criminal Justice Report, Criminal powers, Criminal Rules of Practice, Habitual Offenders, Honorary Magistrates, Presidency Magistrates and Courts, Prevention of Begging Act (Remission and commutation of sentences).

Betting and gambling (Except State lotteries), Breach of Contract Act.

Carbide of Calcium, Child Marriage Restraint Act, Children Act, Cinematograph Act, Civil Law, Control of Motor Vehicles (Madras Motor Vehicles Act, Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act), Control of vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles, Coroners, Criminal Lunatics.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

Escheats.

Hackney Carriages Act.

Indian Bar Councils Act.

Jails (Borstal Schools, Certified Schools), Jails (and Sub-Jails, Prisoners) Home, Justices of Peace.

Kazis Act.

Law Officers.

Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Malabar and Rampa Rebellion prisoners.

Petitions for mercy from sentences of death, Petitions from convicts including Port Blair convicts, Police including C.I.D. (Establishment), Railway Police and village police, Preventive detention and persons subject to such detention, Prisoners, Prisoners Act and Rules thereunder, Provincial Law Reports, Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Jail, Judicial and Police departments, Public services (Statutory Rules of the Services with which the department is concerned) (Revision of and amendments to those rules).

Stage Carriages Act.

Theatres, dramatic performances and Cinematographs, Town Nuisance Act,

Village Courts Act.

Concurrent subjects.

Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Adoption, Arbitration, Bankruptcy and insolvency.

Cinematograph Films for Exhibition, Civil procedure including the law of limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, Criminal Law including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, Criminal procedure including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of passing of the Government of India Act, 1935, Criminal Tribes.

European Vagrancy Act, Evidence and Oaths.

Indian Christian Marriage Act, Indian Poisons Act, Infants and minors, Insolvency Act and Rules.

Jurisdiction and powers of all Courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in the concurrent legislative list.

Marriage and Divorce, Mechanically propelled vehicles.

Poisons and dangerous drugs, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, Prisoners and accused persons (removal from one unit to another unit).

Recognition of laws, Public Acts and Records and judicial proceedings, Royal Humane Society.

Transfer of property (other than agricultural land) and enemy property, Trusts and trustees.

Wills, intestacy and succession save as regards agricultural land.

Federal subjects.

Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

Central Intelligence Bureau.

Extradition including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominions outside India.

Migration within India.

Naturalization.

Passports including certificates of identity and visas, Petroleum and other liquids and substances declared by Federal Law to be dangerously inflammable so far as regards possession, storage and transport, Pilgrimages to places beyond India including Hedjaz, Police (Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any part of British India to any area in another Governor's Province or Chief Commissioner's Province and the extension of the powers and jurisdiction of the members of a police force belonging to any unit to railway areas outside that unit).

Repatriation except in its relation to Labour.

State lotteries.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects.

Accounts, provincial (including classification and prescription of units), Accounts (Control of Accounts Organizations under Heads of Departments in connexion with State Trading Schemes, Post-war Development Schemes, etc.), Annual financial statement (Budget), Appropriation Accounts and Auditor-General's report thereon, Audit of receipts and accounts of stores and stock.

Commercial accounts.

Economics in expenditure.

Famine Relief Fund, Federal Taxes and duties in which the provinces are interested, such as, income-tax, Federal excises, etc., Financial Rules, Fundamental Rules (including Revised Leave Rules).

Loans and advances, Local Fund Audit.

Post-war (Reconstruction, Financial Co-ordination and Development Schemes), Provincial balances, Public debt of the province including borrowing from the Government of India, Public Services [Statutory Rules to regulate pay (including revised scales of pay) and allowances, Amendments to the pay schedules in the appendix to the Madras Services Manual], Public Services (Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, Revision of and amendment to those rules).

NOTE.—Rules regarding pay which form an integral part of the statutory rules relating to a service will be dealt with by the departments of the Secretariat concerned with the particular service or services.

Reappropriations, Re-employment of civil pensioner.

Secretariat (Central Cash Bureau), Service pensions, Statutory rules governing such pensions and provident fund (excluding Indian Civil Service Annuities, I.C.S. Provident Funds and the I.C.S. Family Pension Fund), Supplementary statements of expenditure.

Taxation and allied measures (Initiation of), Travelling Allowance Rules, Treasury Rules.

Ways and means.

Federal subjects.

Corporation tax, Currency, coinage and legal tender.

Federal pensions, i.e., pensions payable by the Federation or out of Federal revenues.

Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination.

Post Office Savings Bank and national savings certificates, Public debt of the Federation.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects.

Betting Tax Act, Board of Revenue (General).

Civil Representation with the Army (other than I.C.S. officers), City Tenants' Protection Act, Commercial Taxes (Entertainment tax, General sales tax, Motor spirit tax, Tobacco tax), Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks, Court of Wards and zamindars (Impartible Estates Act).

Deputy Collectors, District Gazettes and Gazetteers, Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

Estates Land Act, Excise duties on the following goods manufactured or produced in India (Alcoholic liquors for human consumption, Opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs, Medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, opium, etc.).

Famine relief, Floods.

Grow More Food Schemes.

Inams, Irrigation (minor works). [Madras Irrigation Works (Repairs, Improvement and Construction) Act, Minor Irrigation establishments, Minor Irrigation works, Navigation, Water-rate.]

Land revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely, [Alienation of land revenue, Assessment and collection of land revenue, Colonization and disposal of Crown lands, Establishment, Land improvement and agricultural loans, Laws regarding land tenures (Easements, Relations of landlord and tenant, Collection of rents, Transfer and devolution of agricultural land)].

Maintenance of land records (Survey for revenue purposes—Records of rights), Management of Government estates, Miscellaneous, Requisition of land, Revenue Recovery Act, Lands (Acquisition, Alienation, Assignment, Encroachment), Land records, Lease of lands including lankas and padugais, Military lands, Railway lands, Transfer of lands between Central and Provincial Governments, Malabar Tenancy Act.

Pensions (Hereditary not being political), Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass, Procedure in rent and revenue courts, Production, Manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, Opium and other drugs and narcotics, Provincial works and buildings

under the administrative control of Excise, Land Revenue and Registration departments, Public Services (Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, Revision of and amendments to those rules).

Railway Protection Act, Registration.

Sale of Cloth Act, Season, Settlement (Kistbandi), Special funds, Stamp duty on documents (Rates of), Survey (Boundary disputes).

Taxes on agricultural income, Transfer of villages, Treasure-trove, Treasuries.

Village accounts, Village establishments.

Water-supply.

Yeomiahs.

Concurrent subjects.

Recovery in a Governor's province or a Chief Commissioner's province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that province, Registration of deeds and documents.

Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

Federal subjects.

Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

Excise duties on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except those assigned to the province.

Lands vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation.

Opium so far as regards cultivation and manufacture of sale for export.

Salt, Stamp duty (Rate of in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, proxies and receipts), Survey of India.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

A. Agricultural and Rural Development.

Provincial subjects.

Agriculture including agricultural education, Agricultural statistics. Cottage industries.

Fisheries, Forests including ryots' and panchayat forests.

Marketing, Money-lending and money-lenders.

Protection of wild animals and birds, Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Agriculture, Cinchona, Fisheries, Forests and Veterinary departments, Public Services (Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, Revision of and amendments to those rules).

Rural indebtedness.

Veterinary department including Veterinary education.

Weights and measures.

Concurrent subjects.

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting animals or plants.

Statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in the concurrent field.

Federal subjects.

Botanical survey.

Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

Meteorology (Federal organizations).

Standards of weight.

Geological survey.

B. INDUSTRIES.

Provincial subjects.

Co-operative societies, Cinchona, Control Orders—House Rent Control.

Development of industries other than cottage industries.

Economic conditions including wages and prices (not famine relief).

Mines and oil-fields and development of mineral resources.

Post-war reconstruction schemes, Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Co-operative, Industries and Labour departments, Public Services (Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, Revision of and amendments to those rules).

Taxes on mineral rights, Textiles, Trade and commerce other than Enemy Trading.

Unincorporated trading associations.

Concurrent subjects.

Control orders relating to paper, contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts or carriage and other special forms of contract.

Indian Partnership Act.

Federal subjects.

Banking—Conduct of banking business by corporations.

Cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments, Control orders relating to newsprint and newspapers, Corporations (Incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations including banking, insurance and financial corporations but not including co-operative societies), Customs duties including export duties.

Development of industries where development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest.

Import and export across customs frontiers, Indian Companies Act, Insurance (The law of insurance and the conduct of insurance business), Inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks.

Mines and oil-fields and mineral development [Regulation of (to the extent to which such regulation and development under Federal Control is declared by Federal Law to be expedient in the public interest) and regulation of labour and safety in mines and oil-fields].

Provident insurance societies.

Tariffs, Taxes on the capital of individuals or of companies.

C. LABOUR.

Provincial subjects.

Communities eligible for help by Labour department.
Labour (Scheduled Classes).
Unemployment (Relief of the poor).

Concurrent subjects.

Factories.
Industries and labour disputes and Labour Officers, Industrial Statistics Act.
Maternity Benefit Act.
Payment of Wages Act.
Trade Unions and Labour Union Act.
Unemployment insurance.
Weekly Holidays Act, Welfare of Labour (Employers' liability and workmen's compensation, Provident funds).

Federal subjects.

Emigration and Immigration, in their relation to labour.
Repatriation in its relation to labour.
Statistics of unemployment and employment.
Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act.
War Injuries Scheme.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects.

Appeals from employees of local boards and municipal councils other than educational, medical and public health staff.

Capitation taxes, taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments, Cases on the entry of goods into a local area, Corporation of Madras.

Local boards (General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments), Local bodies (Audit reports of), Local Self-Government including village administration and panchayats.

Markets, Monigar Choultry, Municipal Councils (General administration and all matters relating to them not specifically assigned to other departments).

Public Services (Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, Revision of and amendments to those rules).

Taxes on animals, Taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows, Taxes on advertisements, Tools, Tramways within municipalities.

Federal subjects.

Local Self-Government in cantonment areas.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A. EDUCATION.

Provincial subjects.

Appeals from educational staff employed under local boards and municipal councils.

Books (Copyright—Registration of), Books and periodicals (Questions relating to their purchase and supply to public offices).

Certificate of age and qualification, Civil Orphan Asylum.

Education including European and Anglo-Indian education and educational questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies, Examinations except Public Service notification.

Government Presses.

Libraries, Literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations, Liveries and clothing.

Madras Record Office, Museums.

Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts, Provincial gazetteers, Public Services (Statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, Revision of and amendments to those rules), Publicity (Free or concessional supply of Government publications).

Stationery and Printing.

Translators to Government.

Zoological gardens.

Concurrent subjects.

Medical and other professions.

Federal subjects.

Ancient and historical monuments, archæology and epigraphy.

Copyright.

Federal agencies and institutes for research for professional or technical training or for the promotion of special studies.

The Imperial Library, the Indian Museum and any other similar institution controlled or financed by the Federation.

B. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Provincial subjects.

Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles, appeals from medical and public health staff employed under local bodies and municipal councils.

Burials and burial grounds other than European cemeteries.

Charities and charitable institutions, choultries.

Drainage.

Fairs.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

Inns and inn-keepers.

Langarkhanas, including Triplicane Poor House.

Medical administration, including medical questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies.

Pilgrimages within British India, Places of Public Resort Act, Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Health Department, Public Health, including public health questions relating to the Corporation of Madras and local bodies, Public Services (statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, revision of and amendments to those rules).

Registration of births, deaths and marriages, religious and charitable endowments.

Sanitation, stores (rules and general questions).

Town-planning.

Vital statistics.

Water-supply.

Concurrent subjects.

Health insurance, including invalidity pensions and old age pensions.

Lunacy and lunatic asylums.

Prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases affecting men.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Provincial subjects.

Canals (Irrigational and navigable).

Drainage and embankments, water-storage and water-power.

Gas and gas works.

Highways, hydro-electric schemes.

Inland waterways and traffic thereon, Irrigation (major works), Isolated tombs of European Government servants and their families including isolated tombs of historical or archæological interest and of British soldiers, non-commissioned officers and their families.

Mettur Township Committee, minor ports, minor railways, light and feeder railways.

Provincial works and buildings under the administrative control of the Public Works and Electricity departments, Public Services (statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, revision of and amendments to those rules).

Public Works (bridges and roads on canal banks and tank-bunds, ropeway, ferries, etc.).

Railway (accidents), Rivers (conservancy).

Taxes on boats, Tramways (extra municipal).

Concurrent subjects.

Boilers.

Electricity.

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

Federal subjects.

Aircraft and air navigation; regulation and organization of air traffic and of aerodromes.

Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air, Civil Pioneer Force and Madras Civil Labour Units.

European cemeteries, evacuees from overseas.

Lighthouses, including light ships and beacons.

Major ports—Constitution and powers of port authorities therein, Marine (maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on tidal waters; admiralty jurisdiction).

Port quarantine and marine hospitals, Posts and telegraphs, including wireless broadcasting and other like forms of communication, but excluding telephones.

Railways, other than minor railways (construction and regulation).

Taxes on railway fares and freights, terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, water or air.

Works and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Federation.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Acts, Advising Government (in matters of litigations, appeals, etc.) (on legal questions which are not of sufficient importance to necessitate a reference to the Advocate-General).

Bills, non-official (scrutiny of).

Government Bills (drafting and scrutiny).

Law officers (references to), legal assistance to Government servants, Legal and Legislative publications, such as Codes, Acts, Manuals, etc., Legislation (Secretariat work connected with), Legislature (Rules of Procedure and Standing Orders of—Scrutiny of).

Notifications (Scrutiny of).

Subsidiary legislation, viz., statutory Rules and Orders. Generally to assist other department in all matters of a legal nature that may be referred to it.

FOOD DEPARTMENT.

Cattle food, control and fixation of prices of foodgrains and other articles of food. Control orders (miscellaneous commodities, e.g., sugar, oil and oil-seeds, vegetables, matches, onions, potatoes, chillies, kerosene, salt and kriana articles, cost of living index, trade, rainfall and livestock.

Drug Control Order.

Firewood and charcoal, Foodgrains Control Order.

Grow More Food Schemes (Emergency Schemes).

Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance and Consumer Goods Control.

Paddy and rice (procurement and distribution, etc.), Provincial Food Councils, District Food Councils, etc., and publicity regarding food (including nutrition), Public Services (statutory rules of the services with which the department is concerned, revision of and amendments to those rules).

Rationing, railway priorities.

Statistics for purposes of provincial matters and of any of the matters in the concurrent field.

Transport and storage of foodgrains, firewood, etc.

Vegetable and milk schemes.

Wheat and wheat products; millets and pulses (procurement and distribution, etc.).

APPENDIX 5.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE LIST.

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organization of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commissions.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature, subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof; the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorized by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Commitees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communication not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice; pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and, as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation, and winding up of corporations not being corporations specified in List I or Universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions; charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India :—

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(c) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragarph (*b*) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

43-A. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments, subject, however, to the provisions of section one hundred and forty-two A of this Act.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

48-A. Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads, whether mechanically propelled or not, including tram cars.

48-B. Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity, subject, however, to the provisions of section one hundred and fifty-four A of this Act.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST.

PART I.

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways; carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

